

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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GERMANS SCRAP OLD TRADITIONS FOR PROGRESS

New Cult of 'Matter-of-Factness' Follows Gaining of Political Freedom

VERBOTENS' SHOW OLD LOVE OF ORDER

Jazz Music and Futurist Plays Abound, Though Wagner and Ibsen Still Popular

This is the last of a series of five articles on the subject of German's position today, ten years after the war, which are based on an incomplete knowledge of pre-war and post-war conditions in that country.

By HOWARD SIEOPEN
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN—An amazing display of activity and enterprise coupled with a marked freedom from convention are the main characteristics of German public life since the gain of political freedom. It is as if the emergence from the old régime, its traditions and its rigidities, has given to the German people a new freshness.

The activity manifesting itself to-day is much more than mere industry. There is the elasticity of youth in it. In their endeavor to re-establish their position in the world the Germans do not respect time-honored conventions nor does national prejudice prevent them from adopting what has proved good in other countries. Progress is the slogan of the day, and every new achievement, every word of appreciation from abroad, is hailed with pride and rejoicing which at times reminds one of the exuberance of children.

In industry, art, architecture and on the stage, there is a continual experimenting with a view of discovering better methods or sometimes merely of finding new ways. Buildings of strange form are continually being erected all over the country and plays are performed in totally new ways. What is more, all is accepted by the public!

The New Matter-of-Factness

One branch of this new freedom is a movement called "die neue Sachlichkeit" (the new matter-of-factness). It is the emphasis laid on logical thinking. It is the reaction of the intellect against emotionalism or sentimentalism, expression of the "machines." Simplicity is the keyword. Let everything express its own beauty without covering it with ornamentation borrowed from past periods, the adherents of the new movement declare. The machine is held up as a shining example, for it is just itself with a beauty all its own born of its nature and purpose.

If an office building needs light why not build it of steel and glass?

If delicate hues of color are pleasing to the eye, why not employ such decorations? If twisted chandeliers

(Continued on Page 13, Column 6)

New Coalition of Estonians Forms Cabinet

Expense Causes Reduction From 10 Members to 7 and State Head

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Estonia has recently been through a cabinet "crisis," as a result of which it has a new Ministry and a new President, called in Estonia, the State Head. For the first time in the little republic's 10 years' history, the occupant of this position is a Socialist.

In addition to the 24 Socialists and the 5 Lutheran members, the new coalition includes the (bourgeois) Setters and Landholders Party (14) and the so-called Labor Party (13). This gives a total of nearly 56 votes, a house of 100, so that the defection of the smallest of the four groups would render the Government's position practically impossible.

The new Ministry, unlike its predecessors, consists of the State Head and only seven members. Hitherto 10 has been the usual number, but in view of the expense involved and the fact that this gave a proportion of one minister for every 10 members of Parliament, some diminution has long been felt to be necessary. In the new Cabinet, therefore, the departments of Justice and Interior have been put under one minister. So have those of Finance and Commerce and of Education and Public Welfare.

The new Cabinet consists of the following: State Head—August Tel (Socialist); Foreign Affairs—Jan Lettik (Christian People's Party); Interior and Justice—Thomas Kullberg (Labor); War—M. Jukkola (Labor); Finance and Commerce—O. Oinas (Socialist); Education and Public Works—L. Johnson (Socialist); Ways and Communications—O. Koster (Setters' Party); Agriculture—K. Sonnberg (Setters' Party).

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President Signs Cruiser Bill for 16 Ships in Three Years

List Includes Airplane Carrier—Keels of Three to Be Laid at Once—Measure Also Calls for Agreement on Rights of Neutrals at Sea

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Coolidge on Feb. 13 signed the naval building bill calling for the construction of 15 cruisers and one aircraft carrier.

The President's approval was given in spite of the clause requiring that all the vessels be laid down by July 1, 1931, which he had opposed. His opposition to this provision was based on the view that it called for expenditures at future dates with no advance knowledge as to the condition of the Treasury when they would be made.

In addition to providing for the construction of the vessels, the bill calls for an international agreement establishing the rights of neutrals at sea in time of war, under an amendment sponsored by Senator Borah, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and Senator Reed of Missouri.

The President affixed his signature to the measure, the last major legislative project of his Administration, a few minutes after he had conferred with congressional leaders on expenditures which must be made under it.

The President has received recommendations from the budget bureau that from \$35,000,000 to \$40,000,000 be made available for work on the cruisers during the fiscal year 1929-1930, with a small amount provided for the present fiscal year.

Under the measure, the cruisers are to be laid down in each of the three fiscal years 1929, 1930 and 1931. In addition, the construction of an aircraft carrier is authorized to begin prior to July 1, 1931.

Senator Hale said he expected an appropriation for the cruisers to be included in the current Navy Department supply bill, with a small amount, in accordance with the President's views, made available at once.

Gilbert Report Unmentioned

No direct mention was made of S. Parker Gilbert's last report, but it was evident that the official German view is opposed to that expressed by the agent-general, namely, that Germany could quite easily continue paying standard annuities.

Dr. Schacht's Citing of Burdensome Taxes

Lower Annuities Inferred in Dr. Schacht's Citing of Burdensome Taxes

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—As expected the German delegate, Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, put unaggressively before the experts committee the thesis that Germany was finding it difficult to make both ends meet and was only able to balance its budget and make repayment payments by reason of foreign loans.

The standard of living, he declared, was lower than in any other of the greater European countries and the present scale of taxation weighed heavily on the people. As a result, he inferred that the annual payments on account of reparations which had been made should be reduced if Germany was expected to provide money by her own efforts.

Opportunity Seen for New World to Lead Peace Effort

Senate Approval of Pan-American Arbitration and Conciliation Pact Invoked

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The treaties for obligatory conciliation and arbitration recently signed here by the representatives of 20 American republics have made it possible for the New World to assume a position of leadership in the great movement for the peaceful settlement of international disputes. He submitted, following his exposition, to cross-questioning and comparisons were made of living and taxation conditions in Germany and other countries.

In this connection it was recalled that the Versailles Treaty laid down that the burden resting on the Germans should be at least as heavy as that borne by any of the allied peoples. Dr. Schacht proposed a solution but contented himself with generalities and referred to a few documents.

Populist Paper Quoted

Despite the moderation of Dr. Schacht, which is appreciated here, the French press reprints a warning that Germany had shown resistance against being held to present or increased payments a commentary in the organ of the German Populist.

This being the party of Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Minister of Foreign Affairs, it was in order and that he was traveling under "the name of Seibroff."

A Russian military attaché arrived in Constantinople recently from Ankara, presumably to conduct Trotzky to the Soviet embassy at the Turkish capital, but the date of this transfer could not be learned.

The job of guarding Trotzky was delegated solely to twelve officials and ended in Ankara. Turkey's acceptance of the "white elephant" was more or less forced on her through her relations with the Soviet Government, but it was unwilling to undertake the job of guarding on its own responsibility.

"Now that conventions of such far-reaching significance have been signed by the plenipotentiaries of 20 American republics the final and important question arises as to their ratification. It is more than likely that the Latin-American republics will delay action until they are fully apprised of the attitude of the United States Senate."

Dawes Returns Message of Good Will to Experts

PARIS (AP)—The third session of the experts' committee on reparations got under way at 11 o'clock Feb. 13 with the German delegates apparent still to occupy the center of the stage in the conference room.

Owen D. Young read to the committee the following reply from Vice-President Dawes to the committee's message of greeting:

"I gratefully acknowledge the message from the committee experts. The world is confident of their high purpose and competency and awaits hopefully consummation of their great work so vital to its welfare."

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

High 'Pyramids' of Kansas Plains Believed Once at Bottom of Ocean

Like Ruins of Ancient City, They Rear Up Isolated From Flats of Buffalo Grass, but Tops and Crevasses Show Fossils of Extinct Sea Creatures

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Fort Smith, Ark.—In the southwest corner of Custer County, Kansas, bordering the Smoky Hill River, one may travel for many miles over bottom land completely covered with buffalo grass, with nothing to relieve the flat monotony of the scene, and then, some three miles from where, on its northern bank, the river crosses the state line, one comes upon a most interesting occurrence. Seen from a distance, one concludes that he is viewing the ruins of some ancient city, but a closer observation reveals this ancient city to be a number of huge rocks towering high above the surrounding country and known to the natives as the Pyramids or Monuments.

This is in line with President Irigoyen's policy to attract colonists, South American immigrants, such as Poles and Yugoslavs, as well as Spaniards and Portuguese. Increased last year, but Italians declined, due to Mussolini's prohibition to emigrate," Mr. Tomkinson said.

"I believe, however, that Italy cannot continue such a policy for long, in view of her rapidly expanding and almost excessive population." He explained that the Government wants farmers and colonists instead of "floaters" crowding into the cities.

JARDINE ELIMINATES SELF

WASHINGTON (AP)—William Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, has eliminated himself as a possible member of the Hoover Cabinet in a formal statement announcing that he had accepted position as counsel for the Federated Fruit & Vegetable Growers.

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Plans of Argentina to attract more European immigration are outlined by George C. Tomkinson, acting director of immigration, include efforts to be made as soon as Congress convenes to have more federal lands opened to immigrants.

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OREGON TO HAVE BEACONS

SALEM, Ore.—Beacon sites have been leased by the Department of Commerce through Oregon preparatory to lighting the entire Pacific coast air mail route from Seattle to San Diego by June 1.

An informative story of the little winged messenger that plays such an important rôle in military communication will appear

TOMORROW
on the
Young Folks' Page

GERMANY'S CASE ON REPARATIONS GIVEN AT PARIS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Mexico City

Twenty-one official airports designated in Mexico

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ITALY DIVIDED ON PACT ISSUE, VORWAERTS SAYS

Organ of German Progressives Criticizes Pope for Treating With Dictator

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BERLIN.—The conclusion of the treaty of reconciliation between the Vatican and the Italian Government, which continues to create the utmost interest here, has been vigorously attacked by the Social Democratic Vorwärts. No régime, this paper declares, could be more unchristian than Signor Mussolini's. Fascism, which has deprived the people of their liberty, quenched free speech, destroyed opposition, often in a ruthless manner.

"The fact that the Vatican accepted its freedom from the hands of such a régime, continues this journal, only proves that it is willing to accept an advantageous proposition, of importance to its well-being from almost anyone, without any political discrimination."

The treaty of reconciliation, the Vorwärts continues, has made Italy a great Catholic power. Signor Mussolini, the paper believes, made peace with the Pope because he hoped to gain the sympathies of the Roman Catholics of the world for his régime. But this paper believes that even the Roman Catholic population of Italy itself is not unanimous in its attitude toward the new treaty. One only hears the voices of those who are permitted to speak, and they naturally support Signor Mussolini. It writes, "The opinion of the opposition is not heard."

Vorwärts therefore comes to the conclusion that the present treaty is only an armistice in the struggle between the statesmen of the Vatican, which is not yet ended.

The Frankfurter Zeitung sees considerable interest in the fact that Signor Mussolini, once exceedingly anti-clerical, has now "bent the knee before the Vatican." But, the paper adds, the treaty is not so much due to his endeavors or his diplomatic skill as the desire on the part of the Vatican to come to terms with the state. The Pope has wished this a long time, the paper says, and probably realizes that so welcome an opportunity as Signor Mussolini's offers, which undoubtedly is eager for further popular support, would not reoccur so easily.

Leading Austrian Papers Approve Italo-Papal Pact

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DETROIT

in the press here. The Reichspost, organ of the Austrian Roman Catholics, says: "Today's treaty is a model work of peace, recognizing neither victor nor vanquished, but seeking to meet the just claims of both parties as far as possible. After 68 years of misunderstanding an understanding in the fullest sense has been achieved."

The Neue Wiener Tageblatt thinks the future alone can show whether the Vatican will increase its power in consequence of this agreement. Momentarily, it says, Fascism can boast a solution of the problem which baffled former constitutional governments and which will henceforth enjoy the support of the Vatican and all loyal Roman Catholics. It is to be expected, continues this journal, that the Cardinal's College and church administration generally will be required to be more international, admitting fewer Italian and more foreign members.

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POWER BY RADIO FOR MOTORCARS CALLED POSSIBLE

Engineers Agree With Williams That New Inventions Will Make It Reality

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND, O.—Agreement with the recently expressed belief of G. M. Williams, president of the Marmon Motor Car Company, that radio-powered automobiles are a probability of the future was expressed here by Earl E. Turner, manager of the Automotive Electric.

Mr. Turner, however, goes a step further and believes the greatest benefit of such power will be to the farmers of the nation, who, he foresees, will be able not only to draw power for their automobiles from great generating stations, but run their farm machinery in such fashion.

Mr. Williams visualized great central power stations which would be able to draw power to automobiles operated by electric motors completely revolutionizing the motorcar industry. Each car would be operated on its own wavelength and would be equipped with a meter for recording the amount of current received from the central transmitting station.

"Mr. Williams' views seem very reasonable," Mr. Turner said, "and I believe the day will come when automobiles can get their power from radio generating stations such as he suggests."

Such a thing would be for the motorists, I believe, to be even greater for the farmers and would go a long way toward aiding them solve many of their problems. If they can get such power from radio stations, with which to run their tractors, trucks and other farm machinery, farming would enter a new era."

Midwestern engineers expressed interest in the proposals. While any efforts to put such a plan of radio power into practical use in the automobile field are not generally known, engineers were unanimous that something of the sort may well be looked for.

It was felt, however, that new inventions of most radical type will need to come into being before the Williams idea is made practical.

Col. Lindbergh Engaged to Wed Anne Morrow

(Continued from Page 1)

American College for the United States. It is presumed that her somewhat early return was made in view of her son's approaching marriage.

To Colonel Lindbergh the credit is given for the advance in Mexican aviation which thus far has developed a number of aviators of Spanish-American renown, notably among them the late Capt. Emilio Carranza and Lieut.-Col. Roberto Fierro.

Lindbergh Completes Round Trip as Mail Flier

MIAMI, Fla. (P)—With the same air of confidence that marked all his exploits of the air Col. Charles A. Lindbergh closed another page of history when he landed here, Feb. 13, ending his flight from Panama with the mail. He had rounded out an air mail chain linking the two Americas and clipping from three to 12 days from the old sailing time. The trip began on Feb. 4 when he winged southward to open the route which the Pan-American Airways plans to extend into the South American continent.

As a technical adviser to the Pan-American Corporation, Colonel Lindbergh was chosen to pilot his first plane over the long island, water and isthmus trail, an aerial highway which was expected to knit closer in the future the commerce and friendships of the western world.

Carefully planning in advance every detail of the journey to Panama just as he has done so many times in the days when he flew the mail and prepared for his successful flight across the Atlantic from New York to Paris, Colonel Lindbergh

DARROW TO LEAD CRUSADE

NEW YORK (P)—Clarence Darrow, Chicago lawyer and writer, has been nominated for chairman of the league to abolish capital punishment, the league announces, and will be elected for a two-year term at the annual conference here Feb. 16 and 17.

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completed the voyage without untoward incident. He arrived at Cristobal, Panama, on Feb. 10, and did not start back until Feb. 10.

Col. John Hinchliffe, vice president of Pan-American Airways, and Harry L. Buskey, radio operator, who accompanied Colonel Lindbergh on the trip, climbed out of the amphibian as Colonel Lindbergh unloaded the 12 sacks of mail he brought and delivered them to Postmaster O. W. Pittman.

Colonel Lindbergh said he would have to be in Washington in a few days, prior to starting an aerial survey of the transcontinental route from New York to San Francisco and back. The distance of approximately 3900 miles, he predicted, that the present airmail service, to be done now, will be laid before the House Ways and Means Committee by a group of transportation leaders.

"There is not now a great deal to be done before daily service can be inaugurated from Miami to Pan-American," he said. "Better facilities for communication are being installed and other facilities to air flying are being put into condition to augment the service."

"The Pan-American Airways, Inc., will not plan to carry passengers on this route, of course, until the most minute details of transportation and congressional quarters.

Its sponsors are a group of transportation leaders headed by L. F. Lores of the Denver and Hudson road.

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MIAMI, Fla. (P)—With the same air of confidence that marked all his exploits of the air Col. Charles A. Lindbergh closed another page of history when he landed here, Feb. 13, ending his flight from Panama with the mail. He had rounded out an air mail chain linking the two Americas and clipping from three to 12 days from the old sailing time. The trip began on Feb. 4 when he winged southward to open the route which the Pan-American Airways plans to extend into the South American continent.

As a technical adviser to the Pan-American Corporation, Colonel Lindbergh was chosen to pilot his first plane over the long island, water and isthmus trail, an aerial highway which was expected to knit closer in the future the commerce and friendships of the western world.

Carefully planning in advance every detail of the journey to Panama just as he has done so many times in the days when he flew the mail and prepared for his successful flight across the Atlantic from New York to Paris, Colonel Lindbergh

DARROW TO LEAD CRUSADE

NEW YORK (P)—Clarence Darrow, Chicago lawyer and writer, has been nominated for chairman of the league to abolish capital punishment, the league announces, and will be elected for a two-year term at the annual conference here Feb. 16 and 17.

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To see the artistic Conover is to realize why this truly great Piano has been admired by music lovers for nearly half a century.

Really to know it, one must linger over the beauty of its design, the charm of its craftsmanship... And then listen to its superb tone-rich, mellow and vibrant!

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COLLECTORS BID HIGH FOR EARLY HARDY EDITIONS

First Novel Brings \$7800; "The Dynasts" Sold for \$1400

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Thomas Hardy's first book, "Desperate Remedies," published anonymously, fetched \$7800, said to be a record value for this volume, at the dispersal sale of the library of Mrs. Albert E. Solomon, of New York, just held in the galleries of the American Art Association. James F. Drake, rare book dealer, was the successful bidder. The rare first issue of "The Dynasts," which brought \$1850 at the Jerome Kern Library dispersal sale held here recently, sold for \$1400 to George Grassberger.

Many items continued to hold their value at the sales, though not as the inscribed and annotated first editions that made proofs for spectacular prices at the Kern auction. "Under the Greenwood Tree," went to A. J. Scheur for \$700; "Two on a Tower," to Mr. Drake for \$430; "A Pair of Blue Eyes," the incomplete manuscript of which brought \$34,000 at the Kern sale, to the Brick Row Book Shop for \$200; and a first edition of "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," an inscribed copy of which brought \$600 at the Kern sale, for \$170.

Miscellaneous Items

Other items which attracted special attention from bidders included: Audubon's "Birds," to Mr. Grassberger for \$250; the collected set of "Smith's Classics," numbering 33 fine editions, for \$55; the first issue of Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," to Mr. Scheur for \$360; 20 volumes of Valentine's manuals to the Mendoza Book Shop for \$100; James Whitcomb Riley's poems and prose sketches for \$350, and Bruce Rogers' "The Song of Roland" for \$250.

Several good Kipling items were offered. Mr. Drake paid \$410 for a first edition of "Departmental Ditties" and \$320 for "Quartette, the Christmas annual of the Civil and Military Gazette." "Under the Deadards," the autograph presentation copy of which sold for \$5000 at the Kern sale, went to the Brick Row for \$150; and "Wee Willie Winkie" went to the Brick Row for \$120.

Hatton Sale Announced

The most select collection of Dickens, Barrie, Shaw and Galsworthy that has been sold in New York this season will be offered for public dispersal at the galleries of the American Art Association, when the library of Thomas Hatton, of Leicestershire, England, is sold on Feb. 26. It represents an effort to collect a few authors completely, rather than to make a widely scattered and more pretentious collection.

Among the Barrie items of particular interest is a presentation copy of "When a Man's Single," and a first edition of "The Little Minister." The 114 Dickens items include first editions, proofs, letters and original playbills. Seven copies of "The Pickwick Papers," one in parts, one accompanied by two Dickens letters and a perfect copy of the first issue, are in the collection, as is the only known copy of the first "Penny Pickwick," a plagiarism of the former that ran simultaneously with the genuine edition. There are three first editions of "Nicholas Nickleby," one an original subscriber's copy; two of "Dealing With the Firm of Dombey & Son"; two of "The Personal History of David Copperfield," and two of "Little Dorritt." There are the "Illustrations of Master Humphrey's Clock, by T. Sibson," one of the rarest items of Dickensiana, and an autograph letter to Madame de la Rive.

What is held to be one of the best Shawian items, the corrected galley

Rose Hanskat's Daily Talk

ROSE HANSKAT'S STAYFORM

Youth—in every line

STAYFORM will restore those lovely, graceful lines to your figure as it has done for so many women. Slenderizing, youthful and, above all, comfortable.

Let Rose Hanskat's experts demonstrate STAYFORM to your own figure. At any of her shops. No obligation.

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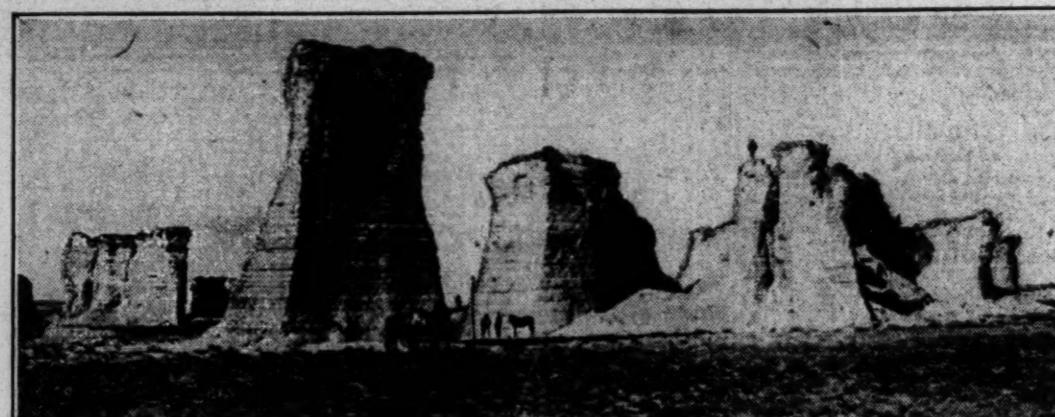
1605 Orrington Avenue
EVANSTON, ILL.
Shop Number 8, Taylor Arcade
ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
Shop Number 38, Plankinton Arcade
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
813 Main Street, DUBUQUE, IOWA
Newmark's Women's Shop
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS
14 Court Arcade Bldg.
TULSA, OKLAHOMA
407 Robert Street
ST. PAUL, MINN.
822 Nicollet Avenue
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

THE MONITOR READER

(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page.)

1. When "Inform" is meant.
2. The abolition of the corner saloon.
3. 2,500,000,000 marks.
4. Stephen A. Douglas.

Along the Euphrates or the Nile? No, in Kansas



From a Distance They Appear to Be an Old City, These "Pyramids" of Kansas. Geologically, They Are of Great Interest, for They Contain Fossils of Now Extinct Species.

Three Tacna-Arica Solutions Offered

One Is for Bolivian 'Corridor' to Sea—Another for 'Buffer State'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MIAMI, Fla.—Three concrete suggestions were made regarding the possible settlement of the Tacna-Arica dispute at the University of Miami's Round Table on Pan-American Affairs by Dr. Victor Andres Belaunde and Richard J. Beamish.

Dr. Belaunde, a native of Peru and long connected with the diplomatic service of this country, suggested that a triangular committee be formed by Chile, Peru and Bolivia, and that the disputed territory be made a federal district to be under the control of the three countries jointly.

Another suggestion was that a "corridor" be created along the railroad leading from the coast to La Paz to give Bolivia access to the sea and that Peru take the disputed territory north of this corridor and Chile take that to the south.

Mr. Beamish believed that the solution of the dispute would be reached by the formation of a small republic, a buffer state such as is often found in Europe, out of the land in dispute. Its integrity to be guaranteed not only by the three countries concerned but also by other South American republics.

Dr. J. T. Holdsworth, professor of international law at the University of Miami, made the suggestion that perhaps the discovery of new and cheaper methods of extracting fertilizer from the air would make the nitrate beds in the Tacna-Arica desert less valuable so the cause of the dispute would disappear. "At present," he said, "it is a question of three dogs after one bone. Remove the bone and the dispute is ended."

TWO ARMY FLIERS JUST MISS ALTITUDE RECORD

DAYTON, O. (P)—Flying to an approximate height of 39,000 feet, where the temperature was 76 degrees below zero, two Army flyers

served five years of his youth in a reformatory for larceny now earn his living installing burglar alarms in banks.

He was one of the 200 unnamed "grads" who gathered Sunday at a reunion at the State Reformatory for boys at Rahway, N. J. Many of the former inmates drove up to the institution in their own cars, bringing wives and children with them. Then in two-minute talks they told each other of the success they had achieved since leaving the institution.

Funds go into an investment trust.

Stock dividends are declared twice a year for the purpose of maintaining the price of the stock at a par value of \$120 a share. The latest of these dividends, paid at the beginning of the year, was 95 per cent.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Associated Investors, Inc., an investment club started here two and a half years ago has voted to admit women members having equal privileges with men. This organization now has 350 members who are paying in at the rate of \$5000 a month.

Permit for tourists' automobiles

try estate. It will be one of the largest in the country. The present Longwood organ will be rebuilt and transferred to the new auditorium given to the British Treasury in the House of Commons, adding that the terms of agreement would be given out simultaneously in Dublin and London after the Dail reassembles this month.

The dispute, although it involved only about \$200,000, has raised much feeling, owing to the hardship involved to British workers who were transferred to the Free State when the Anglo-Irish Treaty was passed.

A conference at Hull House, then

to their new homes with alarm clocks set for 5:30 a.m., and the project was opened.

"At the end of the first day 18 had work," the report continues. "However, four girls did find it necessary to walk for two or three days. One, after four days' searching, took night work."

The girls toiled in laundries, in lamp-shade factories, in the stock yards; they folded boxes, pasted labels, inked shoes. Having no in-

terest in the ninth summer project of students in industry. "This is not a money-making affair," the Y. W. C. A. warns in its announcement. "Wages have barely covered expenses in the past.

It is proposed to introduce identical legislation in London and Dublin to give effect to this arrangement, as some amendment to the Anglo-Irish Treaty is involved.

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WATER SUPPLY IS PROBLEM OF THREE NATIONS

Present Discussion Centers on Rivers Between Mexico and United States

WASHINGTON (AP)—Water has become a complicated and controversial subject of international importance between the United States and its neighbors, Canada and Mexico. For the present, at least, no definite conclusion is somewhat in abeyance, but the situation with regard to Mexico is coming to the fore with a meeting of the Mexican-American International Water Commission to be held soon.

It will be concerned chiefly with problems relating to use of the waters of the lower Rio Grande, of the lower Colorado, and of the Tia-Juana rivers. The commission will endeavor to reach an agreement upon which it will be a treaty.

Each river presents different possibilities. But it has been deemed advisable that the three be considered together as an easier means of reaching an adjustment. On the Rio Grande about two-thirds of the water is furnished by Mexico; on the Colorado all of the water is furnished by the United States, and on the Tia-Juana the larger portion of the water is furnished by the United States.

In the case of the Colorado River is the question of whether navigation rights apply and have been recognized. There is also the question of how far the United States is to recognize existing uses in Mexico as against later rights in the United States, and whether rights are limited to the low-water flow of the river or as it will be regulated by storage. In this connection, the Boulder Dam recently authorized by Congress comes into the picture of the international water controversy.

On the Rio Grande there appears to be opportunity for a large international reservoir along the river. On the lower reaches of the Rio Grande there has been a rapid growth of irrigation taking place both on the Mexican and American sides of the river.

The Tia-Juana is a bed of dry soil with no water flowing on the surface. Its intermittent discharge is so valuable that Mexico is planning, and has begun, the construction of storage and diversion works which cost between \$14,000,000 and \$16,000,000.

The American side of the boundary of the city of San Diego is vitally concerned in securing an agreement that will enable it to build a reservoir in the channel of the Tia-Juana River on the boundary, one end in Mexico and the other in the United States, so as to store the run-off from the American tributaries.

500 Workers Start Bombay Industry

Indian Trade to Be Cared For in New Assembly Plant of General Motors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOMBAY—A new industry has been inaugurated in India with the opening of a motorcar factory in Bombay. General Motors India Limited have installed their Bombay assembly plant. Various types of cars are to be built up from the manufactured elements which are imported.

The size of the new buildings may be judged from the floor space, which measures 340,000 square feet. Of the three sheds, by far the biggest is the main production building, where the

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Russia and American Food
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Where you eat in an attractive candlelight atmosphere on quaint old Beacon Hill.

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PINK'S SEA GRILL

Located Opposite Copley-Plaza Hotel on Dartmouth Street

Steaks, Chops and Chicken Cooked in All Styles. Lobsters Our Specialty.

BOSTON'S LATEST AND MOST UNIQUE
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Open Daily 7 A. M. to 7:30 P. M.

Specialties in Sandwiches, Cakes and Pies and Downward Doughnuts to Take Home.

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CAFÉ MINERVA
at 216 Huntington Ave., Boston
(Opp. Christian Science church)
Reputed Cuisine Exceptional Service

Also CAFETERIA
The best of its kind!
HOTEL MINERVA MGT.
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actual assembling of the cars is carried out. At present over 500 workmen are employed, and this number will gradually be doubled as the works reach their normal running capacity. There are about 80 Americans and Europeans on the staff, the remainder consisting of labor recruited locally.

The company's range of business will extend over a territory almost as large as the United States of America, comprising as it does India, Ceylon, Afghanistan and eastern Persia. The plant itself is of the most up-to-date type, embodying the latest time-saving and labor-saving devices.

A section of the shed is reserved as a training school for garage men and mechanics, an interesting development in motor service in India. A little business training is also thrown in for those who need it.

With Congress Day by Day

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Henrik Shipstead (F-L.), Senator from Minnesota, offered a resolution asking the Federal Reserve Board to say whether it had any agreements with the Bank of England or other foreign banks about changes inrediscounts.

The Senate Interstate Commerce Committee has been asked to hold hearings on the nomination of Arthur Bachecker of Massachusetts, and C. M. Jansky Jr., of Minnesota, to the Radio Commission.

Burton K. Wheeler (D.), Senator from Montana, charged that efforts were being made to halt the Senate's inquiry into Indian affairs. He said he would ask for the discharge of the audit committee if it did not act soon on the resolution authorizing an extension of the investigation after March 4.

The Senate adopted a conference report on the independent offices appropriation bill defeating an objection by Senator Shipstead, who sought retention of an amendment by which the sea service bureau of the Shipping Board would have been abolished. The vote was 53 to 11 for the report.

Establishment of a board of civil service appeals to hear appeals from decisions of the Civil Service Commission and abolishment of the personnel classification board appointed in 1923 was proposed in a bill introduced by Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa.

The House Ways and Means Committee decided to conclude its tariff hearings on March 1.

The Senate and the House observed Lincoln's birthday anniversary with tributes and the reading of the Gettysburg speech.

Plans for the departure of President and Mrs. Coolidge for Northampton, Mass., soon after the Hoover inaugural ceremony were disclosed.

The Senate Immigration Committee has before it proposed postponement of national origins clause of Immigration Act.

The House passed \$6,000,000 farm relief bill for storm-stricken southeastern states.

BIG APPLES TO BERLIN LESSER GO TO LONDON

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISBANE, Queensl.—Germany demands big apples, while Britain prefers them medium-sized, declared L. R. Macgregor, state marketing director, in a recent address here, and he advised that to increase their export of the marketable fruit. On the other hand the Queensland banana, he said, would not stand transportation to world markets. It would be foolish, therefore, to produce bananas ad infinitum, he advised, without due regard to the demand within Australia.

The marketing director further advised farmers to devote more attention to research in agricultural economics.

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Extra Matz. and Washington's B'days.

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ECONOMIC FACTS BEING DUG OUT FOR HOOVER USE

National Survey of Business Currents to Be Basis of Reform Efforts

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Substantial foundation blocks of information, for Mr. Hoover's use in building a strong economic structure during his Administration, will be assembled and examined here on Feb. 19 by the committee of commercial, financial and industrial leaders who quarried them.

Carrying out a line of investigation approved by the President-elect, this committee—with the long name—it is called the Committee on Recent Economic Changes of the President's Unemployment Conference—has been engaged, according to its secretary, Edward E. Hunt, in preparing a report which will constitute an appraisal of recent economic events and changes in the United States covering more than a year of research looking toward the strengthening of our industrial, commercial and financial policy.

Man With the Dinner Pail

With an eye on the man with the dinner pail and his family, Mr. Hoover, in preparing his plan to do away with business depression and periodic cycles of unemployment, has used his powers of organization to further the work begun in 1922-23 by the Conference on Unemployment.

As a result of his efforts to focus professional attention on the solution of recurrent periods of depression, this survey of business booms and depressions and their effect on employment has been conducted in collaboration with the National Bureau of Economic Research and a program of action prepared.

Following Mr. Hoover's return from South America the committee will meet again in Washington, and the meeting on the nineteenth will bring out the economic findings unearthed since then.

At the January conference Mr. Hunt pointed out that more than 100 research experts and others had joined in the survey to develop a composite picture of shifting economic currents in the United States so that these changes could be observed with a view to revealing the factors of stability and instability in the economic structure.

Co-operation of Fact Finders

In making its survey the National Bureau of Economic Research has had the co-operation of other fact-finding agencies, individuals, and departments of the Government. The undertaking was made possible by grants from the Carnegie Corporation of New York and the Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial.

As the survey covers a period in the Nation's history characterized by changes in many phases of national life, facts running counter to popular impressions may be looked for in the final report.

Among the subjects which are expected to be discussed are the significance of increased expenditures for such popular products as the automobile and radio, movements of population from city to country and vice versa, appearance of new and abandonment of older industries, prevalence of hand-to-mouth buying, concentration of wealth in certain states and foreign markets and their relation to national prosperity.

Maine Indians Cold to Electric Lights

Many Refuse to Give Up Their Candles After Reservation Is Wired

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
EASTPORT, Me.—Electricity has been introduced into the 160-year-old reservation of the Passamaquoddy Indians on the St. Croix River.

When the electric lights were first turned on, it was an event of much importance to the Indians, but many families of the village will continue with tallow candles, or no lights, in their homes. Many go to bed early enough to get along without lights of any kind.

Even the 150-year-old town of Little River, Perry, two miles from the Indian reservation, did not have electric lights installed until late last fall, when the country roads were lighted properly for the first time.

MORE BOMB PLOTS FOUND IN MEXICO

Kidnapping of Calles' Daughter Also Threatened

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Bombing and kidnapping threats made against some of the most prominent figures in Mexican public life have caused heavy police guards to be placed about their homes.

Against this background there appeared in the newspaper a second signed statement of President Emilio Portes Gil saying the Government was convinced that "exalted fanatics."

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Staff of nurses available.

Address correspondence regarding admittance and requests for application blanks to The Christian Science Benevolent Association, 206 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston 17, Massachusetts.

(Roman) Catholics" were responsible for the bombing of his train Feb. 10.

Deportation of a Swede, an Italian and a consul of Bolivia was ordered after they had expressed Roman Catholic sentiments, while three more bombs were discovered in the offices and homes of prominent Mexicans, whose names were not revealed.

President Portes Gil, former President Calles, and other prominent Mexicans have received threats similar in appearance to those received by General Obregon prior to his assassination, police headquarters have revealed. Messages to President Calles threatened kidnapping of his daughter, Ernestina, who is Mrs. T. A. Robinson, wife of an American.

Negroes Receive Harmon Awards

Three Honored for Notable Work in Literature and Religion

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—William E. Harmon Awards for Distinguished Achievement among Negroes were presented to Claude McKay, Miss Nella Larsen and Dr. Channing M. Tobias at formal exercises held on Lincoln's Birthday at the Mother Zion Church here.

Miss Larsen and Mr. McKay each received \$400 and a gold medal for literary achievements; the bronze medal and \$100 for outstanding service in the field of religion were bestowed on Dr. Tobias. As Mr. McKay is traveling in Morocco, the award was received for him by James Weldon Johnson.

Malvin Gray Johnson received an award of \$250, donated anonymously, for his painting "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot" which was displayed at the Exhibit of the Work of Negro Artists held under the auspices of the Harmon Foundation.

Rabbi Stephen S. Wise delivered an address in which he characterized the achievement as the sort of self-liberation without which "liberation from within means little."

The awards were a part of the third annual series of Harmon Awards for Distinguished Achievement Among Negroes, which are granted for outstanding work in literature, fine arts, science, business, religious service, education and music.

Similar ceremonies were held in Ettrick and Lawrenceville, Va., Tuskegee and Washington, when presentations were made to recipients of the awards in those states. Presentations to successful contestants in Indianapolis, Philadelphia and Chicago were made at exercises

held in the parish except that of

BERLIN (AP)—Prof. Ludwig Justi, director of the National Gallery who was appointed by the Prussian criminal police to pass on the genuineness of about 30 paintings credited to the Dutch artist Vincent Van Gogh, said today that he would report his belief that they were spurious. The paintings had been sold at an average of \$12,000 each by Otto Wacker, an art dealer who maintains their genuineness.

Gen. John Thomas took over the parsonage for a headquarters during the siege of Boston, and there seems no question that Washington often came to the house for conferences with Marion, Greene, Putnam and other officers of the high command. After the evacuation of Boston the

parsonage was returned to the church as part of its property.

The house stands on the brink of a high cliff overlooking the city. Underneath it, at some little distance, are what were, before the growth of the city, the Roxbury Flats and the Back Bay. The fact that the house was not battered down during the siege proves that there was little actual gunnery.

Above it, on the hill, stood the strongest fort in the American line, known as Roxbury High Fort, the principal earthworks during Thomas' command. This was destroyed in the '70's or '80's, but some years ago the bastions were restored, and gunpowder was stored in them, although the city in not having furnished a custodian and fencing the spot has allowed it to be sadly run down.

It is the hope of the Roxbury Historical Society, the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, and the First Church of Roxbury, together with many private

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. George A. Moore, Los Angeles, Calif.

Mr. J. M. Pierce, London, Eng.

Miss Margaret Pierces, London, Eng.

Mrs. Eulie Gay Rushmore, Marquette, Mich.

Washington Conferred Here



This House in Roxbury, Mass., Built in 1750-1752 as a Parsonage of the First Church of Roxbury, Got Its Name, Dillaway, From a Resident There in Later Years. Historical Societies Hope to Move It to a New Site for Preservation.

Move to Save Old Colonial House in Roxbury Takes Definite Form

Legislature Defers Action on Dillaway House, Whose Site Has Been Chosen for School, in Order to Take Steps to Preserve It

The bill introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature, referring to the preservation of the pre-Revolutionary Dillaway House in Roxbury, and which has been put over to the next annual session in order to afford a study of details in connection with its preservation, focuses interest on one of the few remaining examples of the architecture of its period left in New England and the scene of many interesting incidents in Massachusetts history.

It is a curious fact that, while the house was built between 1750 and 1752 by Amos Adams for a parsonage to the First Church in Roxbury, diagonally across the street from it, the name "Dillaway House" became attached to it through the residence there, many years later, of a man named Dillaway, a character in the Boston of his day, who held every office in the parish except that of

professor, was once a schoolmaster, long a trustee of Roxbury Latin School and, in general, well earned the notice he received as "one of the serviceable worthies of his time."

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After the evacuation of Boston the

individuals, that a compromise may be effected with the Boston School Committee for the preservation of the house.

It is located on a site where a schoolhouse is to be built and those interested in its preservation hope that the compromise may result in its removal to a site agreed upon by all participating elements, in order that good among the fewer and fewer examples extant of early Colonial architecture may not be lost.

Trade-Mark Pact Drawn Tentatively

Limit of 20 Years Placed for Protection Among Signatory Nations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Satisfactory headway is being made by the Pan-American Trade-Mark Conference here in developing a method of protecting copyrights and in suppressing unfair competition in the Americas.

Draft treaties have been considered and a tentative pact drawn up. Under its conditions the contracting states agree to grant to persons in other states signatories to the treaty the same rights and recourse which their laws concede to their own citizens or domiciled persons with respect to manufacturing, commercial and agricultural trade-marks, protection of common names and repression of unfair competition and false indications of origin.

The period of protection for trade marks, the treaty provides, shall be the same as that granted in the country of origin but at no time shall these exceed 20 years from the date of deposit and whether it forms part of a mark or not.

The treaty provides that the commercial name of persons domiciled in any of the contracting states shall be protected in all the others without necessity of the registration or deposit and whether it forms part of a mark or not.

Salvation Army Council Finds Gen. Booth Unfit

SUNBURY-ON-THAMES, Eng. (P)—The high council of the Salvation Army on Feb. 13 adjudicated Gen. Bramwell Booth unfit for service as general of the Army. The vote was 52 to 5.

ANOTHER "BAUMES LAW"

TRENTON, N. J. (AP)—The Assembly has passed the bill introduced by Assemblywoman Agnes C. Jones, Essex, which would provide for the life imprisonment of fourth offenders.

Signor Mussolini, however, has shaken the theory that emigration was a blessing for Italy. He maintains that Italy's demographic re-

SHARP DECLINE IN EXODUS FROM ITALY RECORDED

Duce's Anti-Emigration Policy Stems Flow of Labor to Foreign Parts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The constant decline in the number of Italians who leave their native country to settle in foreign lands is a clear indication that the anti-emigration policy pursued during the last years by the Fascist Government is giving the desired results. Signor Mussolini has not only reversed the emigration policy of previous administrations but is doing his utmost to induce Italian residents abroad to return to Italy.

The figure just published by the Bureau of Statistics on the movement of Italy's population are significant. Since 1923, when the flow of emigration to trans-oceanic and continental countries had reached the high level of 391,000 persons, there has been a gradual reduction in the emigration figures. The number of emigrants was 377,000 in 1924, 292,000 in 1925, 270,000 in 1926, and 238,000 in 1927. In the first three months of 1928 only 35,943 Italians emigrated.

The reduction in the number of emigrants, however, has been accompanied by a progressive increase in the number of Italian immigrants. This return movement compensates in great measure the loss which is suffered every year by Italy in her population by the exodus of her workers to other countries. During the first five years of the Fascist régime the number of Italian immigrants was 932,000 as against 1,568,000 Italians who have emigrated.

The excess of emigrants over immigrants during five years has therefore been about 636,000 persons—a figure which the Italian Government hopes further to reduce in forthcoming years.

Until recently the falling off in emigration was regarded with considerable concern in Italy, since it was believed that it would have an adverse effect upon many phases of Italian economic life. The United States Immigration Act of 1924 was at first considered with dismay, and in the years immediately following the war Italian authorities were faced with the difficult problem of providing work for the surplus Italian workers.

Signor Mussolini, however, has shaken the theory that emigration was a blessing for Italy. He maintains that Italy's demographic re-

sources "cannot be lavished with culpable generosity either on young nations desirous to increase their restricted man power or on old nations desirous to reinforce their impoverished strength with young blood." He trusts that his schemes for land reclamation, the increase of agricultural production, the construction of roads on a large scale and the exploitation of Italy's natural resources will suffice to provide work for everybody.

State Will Act on Baseball Fund

Violation of Corrupt Practice Law Charged in Poll on Sunday Games

JOSEPH E. WARNER, Attorney-General of Massachusetts, was prepared today to file a complaint in the Boston Municipal Court against the Boston National League Baseball Company and Orris J. Brusse, treasurer of the Outdoor Recreation League of Massachusetts, charging violations of the corrupt practices statute in the campaign for legalizing of professional Sunday baseball.

The bill in its present form would prohibit all women over 21 from being employed in any capacity for the purpose of manufacturing, before 6 o'clock in the morning or after 6 o'clock in the evening.

The decision to work for an amendment to the law was taken at a meeting on Tuesday of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Branch of the National Woman's Party.

"To force women out of night work by law and turn their jobs over to men means forcing women into unemployment or into employment which is less profitable or less desirable to them—otherwise we would not have engaged in night work," said the chairman of the committee.

Investigations made by the National Woman's Party show that the so-called 'protective' laws are not a help but hindrance to women in industry. The law prohibiting women but not men from working at night has been found to be one of the greatest handicaps to women in earning their living.

"As proof that all working women do not want such a law, the National Woman's Party cites the fact that in New York women railroad workers, except conductors and guards, women reporters and printers on newspapers have obtained exemption from the law prohibiting women from working in certain occupations between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. Women restaurant workers are now in Albany seeking similar exemptions.

Constantly increasing numbers of working women are demanding that if there are to be laws regulating industry, these shall be based on the nature of the work and not upon the sex of the worker."

WOMAN'S PARTY OPPOSES LAW ON NIGHT WORK

Seeks to Make Proposed Massachusetts Restriction Apply to Men Also

Seeking an amendment to the measure, so that it will apply to men and women alike, representatives of the Massachusetts branch of the National Woman's Party were in attendance today when the bill sponsored by the State Federation of Labor, for regulating the hours of labor of women and minors in manufacturing establishments, came up for a hearing before the Legislative Committee on Labor and Industries.

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NEW ENGLAND'S LARGEST FINANCIAL INSTITUTION

The FIRST NATIONAL BANK of BOSTON

1784 ★ 1929

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

CANADIENS ARE LEADING AGAIN

Win and Pass Americans—
Bruins and Ottawa Also Win Games

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

United States Division

	W	T	L	Goals
N. Y. Rangers	12	6	4	36
Boston	17	7	10	53
Detroit	14	6	12	52
Pittsburgh	9	4	15	46
Chicago	5	4	23	55
CANADIAN DIVISION	12	6	4	40
Canadian	12	6	4	40
N. Y. Amer.	17	7	10	38
Montreal	12	6	12	52
Toronto	12	3	15	62
Ottawa	8	11	12	37
RESULTS	17	4	23	14
Boston 1, Detroit 0.				
Canadians 2, Montreal 0.				
Ottawa 2, Montreal 1.				

The Boston Bruins increased their lead to four points over the Detroit Cougars in the standing of the United States division of the National Hockey League by defeating the Cougars in a game played at the Boston Garden Tuesday night. The score was 10 to 6. The local team had previously lost three straight games and had not scored a goal, so they were a determined lot of players, while Detroit had just won two games over the weekend and the Bruins' "Shrimps" alike, off the field.

London Green Saturday

London, which had been scarlet a fortnight before through the Welsh Rugby invasion was green on Saturday on account of more than 3000 Englishmen, O'Connells and Bulmers who traveled the boat all night and arrived here Saturday morning in time for a cheerful look round before going to Twickenham.

The international phase of British football will be a big hockey festival at Folkestone, France, Spain, Switzerland and Germany are all expected to send teams. Sunday was a big day for hockey players in England, for Spain defeated Belgium by two to one after leading 1 goal to 0 at halftime.

From the results went on Saturday in the football, the English amateurs cup, all well and "the

Foyle Cup" Association Cup appears

likely to spend the next 12 months in the safe keeping of some club in southern England. In the third round the Northern Nomads, winners in 1926, were defeated at home by Ilford 4 goals to 2. The Yorkshire Amateurs beat before Leyton, present holder of the trophy, 4 to 0, while Hall and Whitehall Printers of Leeds succeeded in defeating Bradford and Ainsty, Traction, respectively. Stockton, which defeated its fellow Northern League side, Two Law Town, 3 to 1, remains the North's solitary hope.

Hockey games played on Saturday did not work many changes upon the standings in the various sections, excepting the third southern English League in which Fulham Town, unex-pectedly, won the game.

Recently a touring team of German women visited England and defeated a Devonshire County side 3 goals to 1 and put up a great battle against the undefended Dorsetshire team before the ladies ladies 6 to 0, after a match which was more even than the score indicates.

This does not mean, however, that no games with international flavor have been played here this week.

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Kilrea to break away and he passed to Finnigan, who coasted in to beat Benedict from close range with three minutes to go. The Maroons had two goals disallowed, one in the first period by Smith and one in the second by Trotter, when there was a pile up of players in front of the Ottawa goal.

OTTAWA. MONTREAL. — Kilrea, Godin, Jr., r.w. Ward, Lamb, Neighbor, Murphy, c. e. Stewart, Phillipa, Robinson, Elliott, r.w. lv, Trotter, Sieber, A. Smith, O. Smith, r.d. Dutton, Clark, Shibley, r.d. R. Smith, Connell, g. Benedict.

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THE PLAYHOUSE OF THE AIR

A Step in Speaker Progress

By VOLNEY D. HURD

TODAY the public at large realizes the value of a good loudspeaker. Up until this year most people were concerned primarily with the selection of a set. So much was paid and then came the remark, "And we must have a speaker, so we will take \$10 or \$15 off for that. We ought to get a nice little speaker for that amount. It may not be so good, but the set is and the speaker will do."

Alas! That is an unhappy radio purchasing philosophy, for the speaker is equally as important as any other part of the combination and perhaps more so. Given any sort of an opportunity in the way of at least a 171 and a fair audio amplifier to work with, a good loudspeaker will quickly show its quality. In fact this department has arrived at the point where we think a speaker can cost even more than the set and prove a real investment in good music.

With this as a basis, we started out to build a speaker which would have the best advantages. Several points had to be considered. There was tonal response. This meant sufficient bass and yet no marked loss in the upper register. The dynamic was needed for the bass, then it meant the choice of a dynamic which would give the highs as well. We found that the Newcombe Hawley unit admirably satisfied these requirements.

Next came the need of better diffusion of tone. Practically all speakers give forth sound so that one is cognizant of the fact that it comes from a certain limited area. This is one of the main causes of radio and phonograph music sounding unnatural, in the writer's opinion. Whenever we hear an orchestra or artist with an accompanist, the volume of sound comes from an area some 10 to 100 feet square, depending upon the event. Now no matter how perfect the reproduction of a speaker, if it all comes from an area from six inches to two feet square, there is a limitation effect, a consciousness that the music is coming from a mechanical or artificial source.

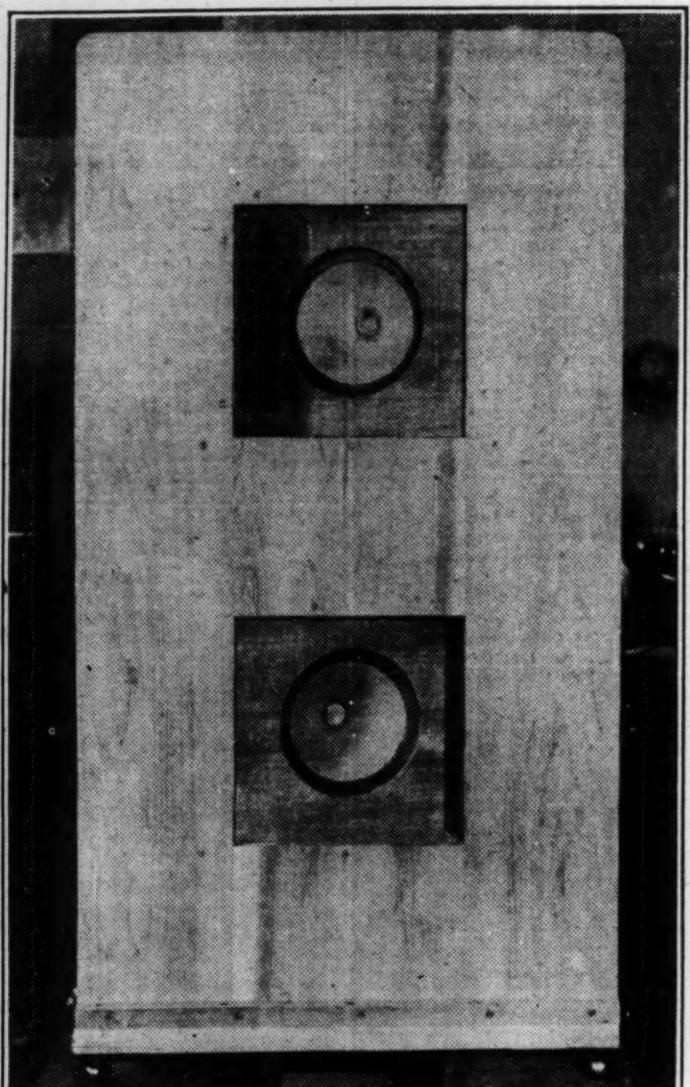
Now the dynamic speaker is decidedly directional when listening to it. You are usually conscious that you are hearing very good music coming from small window openings in a frame of furniture. You don't get the exhilarating effect of speech.

We found the solution of this in the talking picture art. The writer was privileged to make a survey of talking pictures, and of all the reproduction methods heard the R. C. A. Photophone gave out the best

were limited to two we decided they must be exactly alike and therefore in themselves give a good frequency response over the entire audible range. Two self-energized A. C. Newcombe Hawley units were used and these A condensers were shunted across them to cut down any tendency to hum that might exist from the A. C. lines.

A large baffle was planned and the placing of the two units at about 10 degrees angles, one pointing left and the other right decided upon. This was made possible by cutting two square recesses in the baffled board with sub-baffles mounted behind at the chosen angles. The next article will continue this discussion.

A "TALKIE" LOUDSPEAKER



This Shows the Two Units Mounted on the Recessed Baffle Board, the Whole Frame Being on Castors to Permit Its Easy Rolling From One Place to Another. This Was Taken Before the Woodwork Was Finished.

The Listener Speaks

GENIA FONARIOVA, mezzo-soprano, was heard again last Tuesday in her regular recital through a small group of NBC stations at 8. Tchaikovsky was shown in two very different moods. First of all his "Legend" as sung by Mme. Fonariova was filled with the melancholy vastness of his country and then the waltz from "Eugen Onegin," played by Cesare Sodero and his orchestra, brought a vivid picture of good cheer in the minute part of this vastness inclosed by the walls of a ballroom or a theater.

Debussy's much more subtle conception of the same dance as interpreting emotions closer to the indifference of capital cities was presented in his "Valse Romantique"—a number not frequently heard. The program closed with part of the same composer's "Petite Suite," the score of which seems to have been circulating freely in radiostudios lately.

The "Habanera," from Bizet's "Carmen," showed French musical genius proceeding in a very different direction. Mme. Fonariova's sibilant breathing close to the microphone added to the effect of the sentiments of the song.

A very commendable detail of the presentation of this program was the summarizing of the numbers which had composed it in a final an-

nouncement. In this particular instance a few extra words were due since, as is often the case, the names which had been printed in most of the daily papers everywhere

little resemblance to that which was actually offered. But in any case it is very desirable to make it possible for listeners to learn the names of compositions which have impressed them during their performance when these names at their preliminary announcement created no impression of being quite familiar in many instances.

Several Lincoln programs were offered at different hours in the evening. "I'd Rather Be a Tangle with You," was related by Edgar White Burrell with quite moving effect in the Eveready Hour at 9. The Hall-Johnson Negro Singers first sang "Deep River," and other appropriate numbers.

The very satisfying baritone of Conrad Thibault was one of the chief factors contributing to the success of the Curtis Institute of Music program through Columbia beginning at 10. MacDowell's "Thy Beaming Eyes" was one of his most pleasing numbers. Incidentally this was one of the few titles which was to be found on the printed programs. Miss Lois Zut Putlitz, a Nebraska girl who is studying with Efrem Zimbalist, was the featured student.

Tchaikovsky's "Waltz" from Eugen Onegin is recorded by the Covent Garden Royal Opera House Orchestra on "His Master's Voice" record No. 1281. Debussy's "Petite Suite" may be obtained on Columbia 67406D as offered by Sir David Godfrey of the London Symphony Orchestra.

"Thy Beaming Eyes" is sung by Hulda Lashanska on Columbia 35M and by Lawrence Tibbett on Victor 1172. "Vision Fugitive" from Massenet's "Hérodiade" which was another baritone solo in the Curtis Hour, is sung by Maurice Renaud on "His Master's Voice" record D 851. D. M.

COURT INQUIRY ASKED
WASHINGTON (AP)—The House Judiciary Committee voted unanimously Feb. 13 to ask the United States attorney at New York to extend his investigation of the handling of bankruptcy cases to include an inquiry into the administration of Francis A. Winslow, federal judge.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Last of His Kind

Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, by Joseph Redlich. New York: Macmillan. \$5.

ALTHOUGH much has been written during the post-war years on the life and times of Francis Joseph I, most of it has been so obviously written for propaganda purposes, or has dealt merely with superficialities, that the serious student was compelled to rely upon such works as Heinrich Friedjung's "Historical Studies" for his information. There have been numerous feuilletons and some publications of "Letters," the best of which are probably those collected by Otto Erich, but it has been left to Professor Redlich to give us the standard biography.

Professor Redlich established his fame as a historian long ago, when he published his "Problem of the Austrian State and Empire" (*Das Oesterreichische Staats- und Reichsproblem*), while his writings on the English parliamentary system won praise in England. No better fitted person could have been chosen to write this biography, with his scholarship and his political experience. He was Minister of Finance in the last government of the Emperor Charles—are here shown. The book is the outcome of a careful study of archive manuscripts, many of them not open to the public, combined with much personal knowledge of what went on during the Emperor's last years.

Francis Joseph I, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, reigned for 65 years, longer than any previous Austrian (or European) monarch, during critical periods of political and economic evolution, and ruled an empire in which racial, cultural, political and religious complications were intertwined. He came to the throne at the age of 18, in the Year of Revolutions" 1848, and the impressions which he then formed regarding popular movements and how best to deal with them remained with him throughout his life.

Accelle Mode of Life

The general outlines of Francis Joseph's character are well known. His devotion to the duties of his office, his strict adherence, even ascetic mode of life, his love of detail and his autocratic conception of the work he occupied are all mentioned in this book. Professor Redlich takes a much more kindly view of the Emperor than has been common in recent years. He does not agree that "the Emperor was a diligent official with no initiative," and points to the marginal notes made on the ministerial drafts sent for his consideration as proof of more than average ability. Professor Redlich also quotes the Emperor's humanness in sending a monthly pension to the mother of Libenyl, the tailor's assistant who tried to assassinate him, as evidence against the hardened heartedness with which he was so often charged.

In his memoirs, Francis Joseph believed in absolutism, even though he realized as he said to Theodore Roosevelt on one occasion that he was "the last monarch of the old school"; and with the exception of Schwarzenberg, his former playmate, Count Taaffe, and to some extent Count Julius Andrassy, none of his ministers was more than an instrument to carry out his policy.

As to the many charges which have been leveled against him of cruelty, injustice and deceit, Professor Redlich, while just in his treatment of the incidents concerned, seeks to put the responsibility upon the Emperor rather than upon the Emperor. For example, the lenient treatment of the Hungarians in 1848 is attributed to Schwarzenberg and Haynau, but the young ruler seems to have followed with approval the arguments for harsh treatment outlined by the former.

Undoubtedly, one of his greatest mistakes was the refusal to grant universal suffrage, even after it had been promised in Taaffe's electoral reform bill. After 1867, in which year the Compromise with Hungary was agreed upon, Francis Joseph ruled within the Constitution; but he returned to the full rights of the

throne, as laid down in it. He later showed himself able to accommodate himself more to the ideas of the time.

Political Problems

Professor Redlich also deals with the great political problems which faced the Empire from 1848 to 1916. Relations between Austria and Hungary, between the Germans and the Magyars, was more or less settled by the Dualism arrived at in the 1867 Compromise; but in this the Austro-Slavs were not included, and the injustice of their position was the most disturbing factor. Internally, during this period, the authorities had set up the practice by a "Trialism" or three-party agreement which would have given the Slavs equal rights with the Germans and Magyars, and established a federal state, with the Emperor as the personal head. Such was the idea for which Palacky and other Austro-Slavs

worked during the latter half of the nineteenth century. But the Hungarians never would have agreed to this, and on purely technical grounds, it is doubtful whether such complicated machinery could have been kept going.

The last years of Francis Joseph's reign are too near us to be treated as history, especially since many documents necessary for a proper judgment of events between 1900 and 1916 are still unavailable. Professor Redlich has, however, given some interesting information as to the relations between the Emperor and the Archduke Francis Ferdinand. The hostility between the two was well known; but the details of the Archduke's special spy service against the Emperor and all politicians unwilling to fall in with his reactionary ideas are not such common knowledge.

Professor Redlich's book probably will be the standard work on Francis Joseph and his time for many years to come.



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French Ships of the Seventeenth Century Off the Coast of Florida. From a Miniature Made in 1684 by Jacques Le Moyne de Morgues and Contained in a Publication Issued Originally in 1691, and Now Brought Out Again by M. Ch. de la Roncière.

From the Green Mountains

Chrysalis, by Zephine Humphrey. New York: Dutton. \$2.50.

ZEPHINE HUMPHREY, author of "Witewise," "Mountain Verities," and "Chrysalis" has been fortunate enough to discover her own small field of writing, and wise enough to cleave to it. Her home is country life in Vermont and her method of presenting it is a kind of cross between narration and meditation. Thus she relates a series of happenings and amplifies them by humorous or discerning reflections upon them. Consequently her books please those who like something quiet but not depressing, amusing but not flippant, homespun and at the same time founded on an appreciation of beauty.

In "Chrysalis" Mrs. Humphrey offers her reflections on the Vermont landscape and human existence in general, through the medium of a personal problem and its solution. She and her husband Christopher felt that they needed to move. They had lived for 25 years in an old mansion by the side of the road, a house bought by tourists on account of its historical associations, a rambling old house that took its toll in fuel and housekeeping, a house that their friends loved to visit long and often. She is a writer, Chris-

topher is a painter. Both of them need quiet in order to do their work. Quiet was just what their lovely home by its very charm denied them. Distractions, too pleasant, caught them. "Attention," Mrs. Humphrey said, "is a delicate, precarious affair, faithfully adjusted to the north star, but subject to every passing tremor."

These oscillations interfered with their work, and in spite of the criticism of their neighbors, they decided to move. They found a meadow with a mountain at one end and a brook at the other, and there behind a thicket they determined to build a little house where they could live a simple life and work. "Chrysalis" is an account of their decision, the excitement and embarrassments of building, the wrench of moving out of the old house, and the significance of the new one. They named their new home "Chrysalis," for it was little and low and long and brown, with wings implicit in it, wings that they two must shape. So it was not wholly quiet that the new house gave them, but rather a challenge to do their best work.

The problem of Zephine and Christopher is a special one, imposed by the nature of their work; but there are some universal implications in it—that possessions interfere with thinking, that the individual may need to choose a course apart from his neighbors, that one cannot have one's cake and eat it. Most of these are rather obvious for the very reason that they are a part of ordinary living. Mrs. Humphrey has the gift of making the ordinary situation yield hidden beauty, meaning or fun. Most persons admit, at least theoretically, the need of an occasional pause, of a hush, and many find refreshment in the "affirmation of the hills and sky," but not many put it in words as well as Mrs. Humphrey does.

To secure quiet Zephine and Christopher had to pay a large price, both in breaking with their old home and in meeting the actual expense of the new one, for like most new houses it cost much more than the owners expected to pay. Instead of living frugally in a fragrant home, they had the discipline of doing it in a costly one. Very well. They comforted themselves by quoting Emerson: "Each man's expense must proceed from his character. As long as your genius buys, the investment is safe, though you spend like a monarch."

One point, the account is not convincing. We still cannot but think that Robespierre was unjustifiably treacherous toward Danton. It is possible that Danton deserved no better treatment than he received, but that is another question. In vain did Béraud attempt to make the betrayer of Danton some strange "other self" of Robespierre, the In-

credible. The book has been excellently translated by Slater Brown, who has inserted a supplementary chapter of his own. The publishers challenge us to discover which chapter this is.

L. R. M.

points in biography. Not only are "Lives" by dozens and hundreds being published, but in most of them there is an obvious effort to say something new and, if possible, startling. If the subject of the work has been generally accepted and treated as a scoundrel, an attempt is made to show that he had, after all, some admirable human qualities. If the subject has been idolized or almost universally admired, the modern biographer seeks to drag him down a few rungs on the ladder of popularity. This "new biography" which in some degree has emanated by dictation from the publishers' counting-houses, has brought forth on the one hand rhapsodizing and on the other mud-slinging.

This book falls under neither of these categories. It is fresh, it is interesting, but it is not distorted. It makes of the monster Robespierre a human being. It does not seek to prove that he was not a proud man

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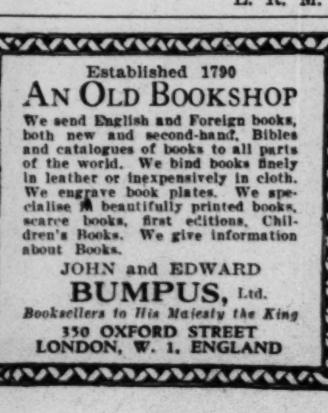
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barbarous incidents of Indian warfare. His Indians—stalwart folk, a type which would have pleased the eye and coaxed the brush of a painter.

Le Moyne de Morgues escaped the vicissitudes of a campaign waged disastrously for the French colonists by the Spaniards and found his way by ship back to Europe. He saved his album of miniatures. One exists today and is owned by the Marquise de Ganay. Forty-two, however, were reproduced in their full coloring in an edition published at Frankfort in 1581, of which a rare copy has come down to us, and it is this copy which has now been given again to the America.

Mr. O'Brien's Best

The Best Short Stories of 1928 (English), edited by E. J. O'Brien. London: Cape. 7s. 6d. net. New York: Dodd, Mead. \$2.50.

THIS hardy annual, with a title that, no doubt, catches the eye but is the despair of critics, does not change very much from year to year. There is much the same proportion of the good and the indifferent; but we doubt if there is a great short story in the book. That of course may be the fault of 1928 and not of Mr. O'Brien. However, there are some good names. Arnold Bennett, A. E. Coppard, H. W. Williamson, Ernest Bramah, Louis Golding, L. A. G. Strong and a newcomer, H. A. Manhood—we pick out the better known ones to whet the reader's appetite in the hope that he will peruse the book and discover the quality of the lesser known for himself.

It is almost true to say that a good short story is as hard to write as a good sonnet. The form is tyrannical and it is in the matter of form that many of these stories break down. "Brotherhood," by H. A. Manhood, whose first volume of stories was published in 1928, is one of the few exceptions. He has brought off the best thing in the book. It is simply the story of a man who took pity on a caged chaffinch. The whole is as intricately made as a web with innumerable little strands of character and pathos. The plot is simple, the design is not revealed until the surprise at the end. Mr. Manhood has done well, but the tale soon peters out into episodes. One feels that if the hoarded dress suit really did dominate the thought of his little clerk, it should have dominated the story, too, and more effectively.

Mr. Lee's story, "Pascoe's Song," is worth a quotation because of the richness of its dialect—English at its best. Pascoe, the horse, tinkles voice rings out as heartily as a true bell: "Do I know where he's to? William? I know a seven-cent places where that key is to, good fellows all. I give 'e the name, you see; the word's on my tongue but my deep thoughts is hid from the sight of all. And the key likewise. Good fellows all and not one 'e have got the decency to ask me to pitch my song. But 'will out. I feel in working; 'tis terrible within me. Comrades, the longest note in the parish."

Mr. O'Brien continues his practice of publishing biographical notes at the end of the volume. There is a touch of bathos in some of them and the lack of uniformity in presentation is annoying. We wonder if it was necessary to publish half these notices, especially as most of them apply to writers whose stories are merely listed in the kind of "order of merit," and are not represented by published stories in this volume.

V. S. P.

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Fashions and Dressmaking

New Modes for the Spring

By ELENE FOSTER

THIS same subtle something in the atmosphere of Paris in the spring which inspires poets and painters to produce masterpieces of the pen and brush, seems also to influence those other ateliers where the scissors and needle are the mediums of expression, with the result that the costumes designed for the spring season are always the most attractive and the most distinctive of the entire year. And not in many a long year have the costumes been so essentially springlike and altogether charming as those which have been prepared for the spring of 1929. In the first place, the materials are lovelier than ever before, abounding in soft, warm, luscious silks and miscellaneous chintzes and mouselines in pastel colors and charming designs which lend themselves admirably to the dainty frills and flounces with which feminine costumes are adorned, for the day of the plain, untrimmed frock is definitely over and the public is back in the days of "fluff-ruffles." Even the popular two-piece jumper suit is seen no more save for real sports wear. American women have clung tenaciously to this type of frock, even adapting it in crêpe-de-chine georgette for afternoon attire, but its knotted belt has finally bounded and the simple one-piece gown in light woolen material has taken its place for morning use, while the more elaborately trimmed frock of crêpe-de-chine, georgette and similar materials in plain or figured designs has disappeared for the afternoon.

Woolen Materials

We have recently made a tour of the shops of the leading manufacturers of fabrics so that we may speak with authority of the materials which have been originated for the coming season. Let us begin with the woolens. For the long coat for traveling, motoring and general sports wear we have new patterns in light-weight tweeds, some in indefinite checks, some in speckles and some in striking herring-bone designs in the usual beige and brown or shaded grays. There are also plain tweeds and homespun weaves in beige and light gray and a material which resembles coarse wool crochet, called "Cordely," which is particularly effective in black and white or brown and beige. A bit lighter in weight is asperic, a crêpe material which comes in plain colors or with streaks of black, several new varieties of the kasha family, and crepella, all of which are also used for the dress of the dresser for afternoon wear. Materials for this also include fine silk or woolen raps, wool georgette and Leda, which bears a resemblance to light-weight broadcloth.

The favorite materials for the street frock are those of a crêpe weave, such as moussecia, mouskasha, crepella and the like, and, of course, the ever-popular jersey. Two new jerseys for sweaters are being made by Rodier, one a featherly texture (which reminded us of the old-fashioned "fascinator" of sheep's wool) which is called "jerseplume" and the other in heavier wool with large square holes called "jerestrone." These sweaters are worn with skirts of tweed, kasha, crepella and other light woolen materials. Rodier has a new material which is having a great success with several of the leading houses for street or afternoon frocks, which is like a heavy wool georgette and is called "rodelle."

Silk Fabrics

As for the silk materials, crêpe satin, crêpe-roman, and crêpe de chine are still used in plain colors, and there are lovely new designs in printed crêpe-de-chines, georgettes, moussecies, and satins, which are a bit larger than those of last season, which ran to speckles and dots. This season's patterns are less geometrical and usually in floral designs which spread well over the background. Silk gabardine in checked or plaid design is a new material which is being extensively used for morning frocks, and sometimes for the street ensemble. For afternoon and evening wear, taffeta moiré is a favorite material both in plain colors and in printed designs. The evening gown shown in the sketch, designed by Cherut, is of this material in our grandmothers' time, though it can hardly be considered as an essentially springtime material, is also used extensively for the evening frock. Lace is still a favorite material for the afternoon and dinner or evening gown but in the lighter varieties—tulle, point d'esprit and Chantilly.

A new idea for the frock of printed moussecie-de-soie, which is always the prime favorite for spring and summer, is the use of a black foundation instead of one in beige or flesh, the darker bringing out the colors of the pattern much more vividly.

Prevailing Colors and Designs

As to the colors for the coming spring, these include all the dainty pastel shades of green, yellow, blue and pink, used for street costumes as well as for afternoon and evening

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frock. Many of the new frocks are without sleeves and the others have the long, tight sleeve with a flaring cuff, a scant undersleeve or a frill at the wrist. Attempts to revive the shorter sleeve, even those of elbow length, have been unsuccessful, although several of the designers are showing models with these abbreviated sleeves, which in some cases take the form of the old-fashioned puffed at the shoulder.



Children at Play or on Parade

By MARY HARING

PICTURED on this page is a group of children, who, of course, typify the most chic fashions of the moment. The first fellow wears a coat of soft natural-colored camelhair. It is cut on the full lines that are typical of British styles. It

always needs a better coat along with his everyday one.

Dressed in a coat of imported fabric is this next little figure. These cloths are beautiful in themselves and need no added trimming when made up. This model is a simple straight-line one, with raglan sleeves, a tiny belt and full pocket.

In two shades of tan, rose or green

(the design being darker than the background) and supplemented with a bright warm collar of either navy, beaver or silver muskrat, this coat is at once attractive and smart. The hat is felt with an olive rolled brim that calls for no further ornamentation.

Next is the modern sweater-and-knicker boy's costume made of private force cloth. The sweater is one of those soft wool ones from Scotland. They come mostly in solid colors, while the neck band and bottom edge may be a shade darker.

These sweaters can hardly be too highly recommended, for not only do they give excellent wear, but they have a certain swankiness and individuality. Gray, tan, brown or navy blue are the most popular colors. The knickers are of soft flannel or unfinished worsted in solid

shades.

Equally smart is the next young fellow in a sports suit of imported English cloth, of fishbone design.

The tailored coat and "shorts" are extremely smart looking and combine to make a fitting style for boys.

The cloth is woven in either gray

or brown and is of wonderful durability.

Grasping a soleil cloche is a tiny sub-deb, a charming frock of red and white. The Peter Pan jacket is cut quite full and is cinched together near the bottom by a tiny hand. The pleated skirt is of rep and is attached to the bodice and encircled with a small belt. Tiny cuffs of challis, a Peter Pan collar and four-in-hand tie, make this an adorable model in navy rep, with a French-blue figured challis, or a bottle-green jacket and skirt, with a challis blouse in a design combining white and yellow.

The hat is buff-colored and is trimmed by a tiny band held in place with a bright button or animal ornament.

And now comes the last tot, dressed in silver-sheen silk crêpe. This is an adorable French model, expressing a new note in the two folds, one on the bodice and the other on the skirt. They are of the same material as the dress, and can either encircle the entire back or extend near the bottom by a tiny hand. The pleated skirt is of rep and is attached to the bodice and encircled with a small belt. Tiny cuffs of challis, a Peter Pan collar and four-in-hand tie, make this an adorable model in navy rep, with a French-blue figured challis, or a bottle-green jacket and skirt, with a challis blouse in a design combining white and yellow.

Much thought is centered on the blouse worn with the ensemble. Draped necklines are sponsored by Vionette; appliqués in various designs, either of self-color or contrasting shade, according to the type of suit, are much seen. Tucking and hemstitching are also employed.

If one is wanting a tailored frock for street wear, the cravat silk is much in vogue, the smaller patterns being in favor for the ensemble. This silk is especially attractive in pastel shades.

Fashion Nuggets

THE swathed hipline is appearing in both afternoon and evening gowns. It drapes low over the hips, thereby elongating the waist, and lends aid in giving a slenderizing effect, so much sought after.

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A Novelty Necklace

A novel pearl necklace is especially designed for the present style of back decolletage, although it may be worn with the long ends in front, if desired. Three strands of graduated pearls form a loose choker effect, the ends caught in a silver filigree clasp. From this hang four long pearl ends, each finishing at a different length with a single large pearl.

These ends are caught midway between clasp and ends with a bar of brilliant rhinestones, thus giving somewhat of a tassel effect to the pendant pearls. Such a necklace is especially effective with dark-toned evening toilettes. When worn with the long ends in front it is particularly suited to accompany a somewhat high-cut dress of dark velvet, all but the choker thus having the handsome fabric as a background.

Designed for Ensembles

ing faithfully the design chosen for the other details of the costume, resulting in a somewhat utilitarian ensemble, though one that is extremely modish and expressive of an outstanding novelty. It should be kept in mind that in this version of the costume prints, the texture of the costume prints, the texture of the costume, the relative color values being reversed. This novelty is in high favor with polka dots used as the motif, the light on dark and the dark on light being smartly combined both in ensembles and various accessories. Such a combination was displayed at a recent opening, the blouse of white wool chiffon with brick-red dots, the skirt of the red with white dots and the hat, scarf and envelope purse of both prints, joined diagonally.

There is also being shown a somewhat similar printed novelty, to be used for ensembles, two contrasting printed designs appearing on the same width of silk, half the width featuring one background with printed motifs, the outer garment, however, being less suited to wear with other evening toilettes of appropriate colorings.

This idea of identical patterns and colors is to be found in a wide range of fabrics suited to ensemble use, delicate cotton and linen materials being printed with the same design as the sponge or pliqué chosen for the jaunty coat. Linen is thus allied with dimity and voile with pliqué, provided identical patterns and colors prove them twins from a fashion viewpoint. In all these fabrics, the design is usually reproduced exactly, the difference in texture providing sufficient novelty. Other interpretations of companion prints, however, show the motif reduced to miniature size on the fabric for the blouse or appearing as a border on the blouse, plain silk matching the background of the printed fabric with which it is to be used, thus carrying out the obvious relation of the two. These borders are capable of most artistic handling as they can be cut off and inserted into the dress of plain fabric so as to play an important part in the ensemble. They are often arranged in the modish architectural outline forming series of steps and turrets. With such a frock or blouse, the coat is of the all-over print.

Another version of the "companion" or "twin" prints results in quite a different effect, as the print is done in reverse coloring. A typical ensemble, using a reversed scheme of printing, is a silk of dark ground, printed with light-toned design for skirt and jacket, the same fabric and print, but in reverse colorings, appearing in the blouse. This gives the becomingness of a light background for the upper part of the ensemble, at the same time repeating

English gaiters which reach just below the knee to be had in various colors. They are smart in design and this length is much favored.

WHITALL RUGS



IN this Anglo-Persian rug the true spirit of the Orient is held captive in a fabric of enduring beauty. . . . Looking upon it one may well imagine a picturesque background of squat domes and towering minarets . . . tinkles of camel bells . . . champ of gaily caparisoned steeds . . . bright, colorful trappings. . . . Turban and fez . . . haik and caftan . . . commingling with the more sober undertones of sand and air and sky . . . like random chosen threads woven into the fascinating intricacy of a charming pattern. . . . Beautiful, inspiring, satisfying, desirable, and, withal, modern . . . in the saving sense of perennial appropriateness . . . in any surroundings. . . . Your Whitall dealer can show you this exceptional Anglo-Persian pattern.

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Kalamazoo, Mich., U. S. A.

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For Baby—Orange Juice, Ralston with Cream and Milk.

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sweet flavor to breads, muffins, waffles, cakes, etc., and gives them the full food value of whole wheat. Another Checkerboard Product.

RALSTON PURINA CO., St. Louis



M.J.WHITALL ASSOCIATES,LTD.
WORCESTER MASSACHUSETTS
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THE HOME FORUM

The Higher Offices of Winter

EVERY season of the year has its own special attractiveness. Spring comes laughing over vale and hill, an illuminated miracle of green. Summer spreads scarlet and red before our eyes. Autumn, leopard-colored, makes pageant with sunburst caravan. And winter wraps us in white. Thus is the year given for us the spice of variety.

Winter has its own enriching gifts. What distinguishes it from the others is that snow falls and the earth is mantled in white! Awhile ago it appeared as if nature wished us all to see the groundwork, delicate framework, and symmetry lying beneath the foaming foliage of summer. This was a great and beautiful revelation. But when the snow falls upon the trees and bushes it seems to the nonce to improve upon all that has gone before. Did ever artistry stand so pure, so perfect? How the poets have reveled in its magical allure!

There blooms no bud in May,
Can for its white compare,
With snow at break of day
On fields forlorn and bare.

For shadow it hath rose,
Azure and amethyst,
And every air that blows
Dies out in beauteous mist.

It hangs the frozen bough
With flowers on which the night,
Wheeling her darkness through,
Scatters a starry light.

One loves to look at the sky in winter and see with Shelley in "Clouds":

Sifting the snow on the mountains below;

And with Thompson,

Heaven's ebon vault
Studded with stars unutterably bright,
Through which the moon's unclouded grandeur rolls.

One thinks of genius with palette in the poetic suggestiveness of "Winter robes with pure snow, and crowns Of starry ice, the grey grass, and bare boughs."

But I must not linger long with the poetic beauty of winter. My purpose is to point a few of its higher offices. For there is both beauty for earth and good for mankind in winter's blustery inclemencies.

For instance, it calls the powers of the will out to their highest uses. There is great gain in this discipline. It is nice to lie in the hammock in summer-time with a new novel or old book, and to enjoy pleasant anticipations of assured fulfillments; and it takes no extra effort of will to leave these for ordinary domestic duties. But when the mercury dips down to forty below zero during the night and the fire needs kindling, what a draft it makes upon one's resolution to get up and look for the matches! Which thing may stand as a parable of winter's usefulness to bugle up

our powers of resolve. Lowell once said that he would gladly give up the warmth of the fireside in winter for "the privilege of walking out into the vast blur of a snowstorm, returning with the feeling of expansion we have after being in good company." That is what winter does to the mettle: it shakes it out, cleanses it, and (so to speak) puts it out of clothelessness to air and be strengthened. Winter comes to deliver us from softness and slumbering, in more senses than one.

Then again, winter drives us indoors and makes us appreciate home with fresh affection. No stretch of country can boast a better picture of warmth and comfort than a winter evening when the family is gathered by the fireside, and the snow is banked high without the door. And all the dispersed diversions and adventures of summer's spacious days are now concentrated in the domestic relationships beside the fire. Winter unifies and intensifies the separate ardors of the home. The warmth of the hearthstone melts the little barriers that diverse missions have erected. There is an intimacy here that is of the heart. Our differing gifts and graces tend to coalesce as the charm of a winter's evening at home flings its tendrils round the heart. Here the student, the poet, the scribe, the musician, find rosy enchantment all around. We have time now to listen to the music of the masters, their stately grandeur, their buoyancy of spirit, their labours of symphonies. The violin sings on with the immortal strains of celestial music; the organ rolls its thunder and dreamy sweetness; the piano sends forth its clear notes in striking combinations of sound; someone's voice discourses to us in tones whose tenderness lifts us to gates of gold.

Besides, there are the books. Ah, winter after winter finds us in the grip of those old writers that keep the heart young and the thought strong! We bask in the sunny vales of classic Greece, hold intercourse with the high prophets of English literature, and kiss the pages that have brought illumination and guidance to us, as Charles Lamb in his "Portfolio of Chapman's Homer." There is no lover like the lover of books; and the lover of books thanks winter for the hearthstone fire. "The Cotter's Saturday Night" was written in October, you know, in the town of Nuremberg or Rotenburg, yet it has retained all its anticipated charm. Every Sunday morning at noon a company of trumpeters ascends to a little platform, built round the spire of the Lutheran church, to play old German hymns, tossing the melodies east, west, south and north, as has been done from time immemorial. If you should happen to pass a large open space near the church on a Sunday afternoon in October, you would probably see a ring of flaxen-haired little girls and boys, wearing bright-colored pinwafes and all singing chorales together, under the direction of their Sunday school teacher. What a kaleidoscope of color, color, color they scamper about after the hymn-singing to investigate a merry-go-round!

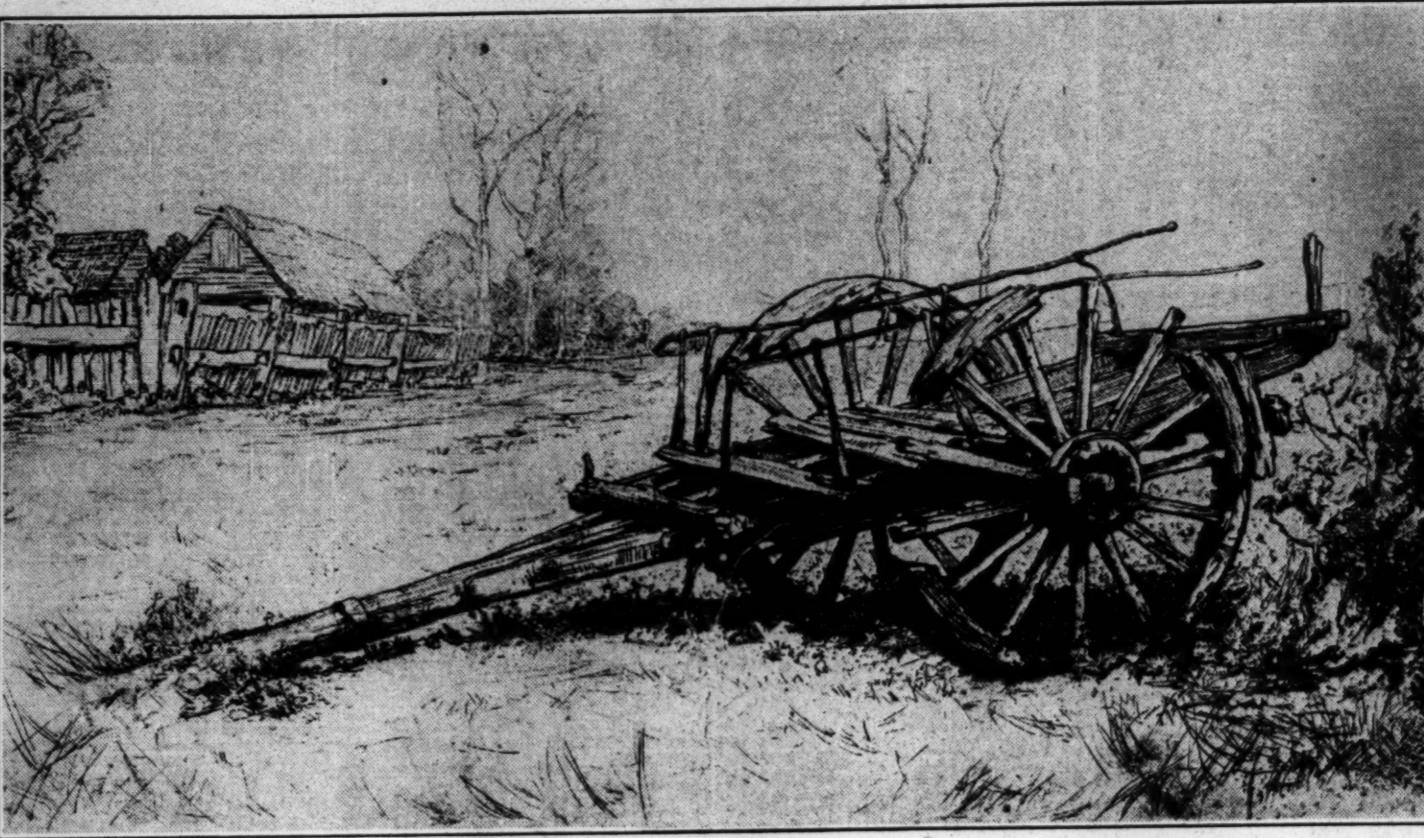
Old German houses are invariably beautiful. They seem to wink at you as they huddle together and lean over the narrow streets, or laugh at you with grotesque figures carved on the lintels, or else they are nodding together to whisper about you as you pass them by. They could tell you a thing or two about the old days, if you took the trouble to stop and listen, and give you homely and plaintive stories in beautiful old Gothic lettering over the windows or under the eaves, telling you to trust in the Lord and He will provide.

Then you cannot go far in any old German town without coming across beautiful fountains, masterpieces of medieval or even modern art. For in one of the oldest towns in Germany, Braunschweig or Brunswick—the home of the Hanoverian kings—there is a bronze fountain, the work of a modern artist, original and beautiful both in design and workmanship. But if you want to get right into a fairy tale and live for moment in the atmosphere of the Grimm Brothers, come out to Hildesheim, one hundred and a car from Hanover. Get your friends to lead you with tight-lipped eyes to the market place. Then open them wide on a fairy scene. All round you, you will see houses painted in such gay colors and so richly and beautifully carved that you will only be able to shout from sheer wonder and delight. Here is a children's story-book illustration come true.

Farther north, Lübeck, with its crowd of copper spires and its beautiful enameled brick Rathaus and its wonderful medieval clock, is perhaps one of the most interesting of all the old towns. The clock is to be found in the large church near the Rathaus and at noon each day, when it strikes twelve, an angel blows a trumpet, whereupon the twelve apostles come down from the figure of Jesus in the center, and then go back one by one into another little door on the opposite side. Under the clock is an elaborately worked-out calendar made for many years still to come, though dating from the twelfth century.

Schwerin, in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, breathes a peace and serenity of other days, undisturbed by honking taxicabs. A broad sheet of water reflecting the spires and towers around in the heart of the town, bordered by trees which in autumn are a marvel of russet glory. The leaves are left to lie on the ground for many days after they have fallen, and so the glory is twofold.

If you should visit these towns, go on a market day, for then everything will be at its brightest and busiest. Weather-tanned country folk, sitting bent over, still laden with fruit and vegetables, and delectable cheeses, add not a little to the general picturesqueness of everything. Going from town to town, you will invariably meet teams of white oxen, plodding along with heavy grace, and tended by women with white kerchiefs on their heads. The countryside seems full of activity at all times. No one is idle and the women take an equal share with the men in sowing, gathering and plowing. As you pass them by, going to and from their farms, or carrying their produce to market, the faces of these German peasants will speak silently to you of simplicity, honesty and kindness, those characteristics of peasant people all the world over.



Old Bullock Dray. From an Etching by Squire Morgan.

Reproduced by Permission of the Artist

Old German Towns

If you want to drop back without effort into the atmosphere of a past century, go to almost any town in Germany. The mellow loveliness of old red roofs, and black-beamed gabled houses is there, comparable in tone to rosy-cheeked orange pippins. Now and again green copper spires pierce the sky. Some houses are painted bright blue, or pink and green, or even mauve; they add a touch of gaiety and color.

Schorndorf, a little country town about half-an-hour's ride in the train Stuttgart, is a well-known town of old German traditions, but this does not altogether apply to Mr. Squire Morgan. In one respect, however, he is Australian to the backbone. Whereas two of his countrymen do well in their own country, he has attained all its anticipated charm.

The "Old Bullock Dray" is an example of the peculiarly interesting and uncommon subjects with which New South Wales can supply those of his sons who deign to look for them. There is a genuine colonial ring in the title alone: "Old Bullock Dray," a relic of times which even in that new country will be called old.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions. One cent a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a *Rooms To Let* or a *Situations Wanted* heading.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1929

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

The Inevitable Question

SENATOR CAPPER has asked the inevitable question: What policy should the United States pursue in the event a nation violates its multilateral treaty renouncing war as an instrument of national policy? This question raises an issue of far-reaching consequences. It is a question which could be delayed until a violation was actually committed, but faced it must eventually be, and the Kansas Senator has chosen the wiser course. It is well that such a policy should be thoroughly probed and carefully developed, and the time for discussion and development of policy is not under the strain of emergency but during the clear-sighted days of peace, such as have already brought to fruition the Pact of Paris.

In the resolution which he has just presented to Congress, Senator Capper offers one answer to this vital question. His answer is best summarized in the two salient sections of his resolution:

Section 1. Be it resolved that whenever the President determines and by proclamation declares that any country has violated the Multilateral Treaty for the Renunciation of War, it shall be unlawful, unless otherwise provided by act of Congress or by proclamation of the President, to export to such country arms, munitions, implements of war or other articles for use in war until the President shall by proclamation declare that such violation no longer continues.

Section 2. It is declared to be the policy of the United States that the nationals of the United States should not be protected by their Government in giving aid and comfort to a nation which has committed a breach of the said treaty.

At the present moment the specific details of Senator Capper's proposal are not as important as the fundamental premise on which it rests. This is that it is in line with the best interests of the United States and with the maintenance of an enduring peace that the United States, being tangibly concerned with any menace to peace, however remote geographically, should do everything compatible with its own security to avert or minimize war wherever it may arise. The rapid spread of American foreign trade to the farthest reaches of the globe and the extent of its vast loans to the principal countries of the world make the preservation of peace a practical necessity to the United States, if not a moral responsibility. The condition which makes possible the stability and expansion of American foreign commerce and which lends security to the billions of dollars of American loans is a condition of peace throughout the world. The question—a question of enlightened self-interest as well as practical idealism—is not whether the United States should take an active part in preserving this condition of peace throughout the world, but how best the United States can exert its pacific influence.

Senator Capper's answer to this question is a logical consequence growing out of the Pact of Paris. This treaty provides that all disputes between the signatories must be settled by peaceful means only, and it also stipulates that any nation violating its terms shall be deprived of the benefits of the treaty. The Pact of Paris ends at this point, and at this point Senator Capper takes up the discussion and advances the proposal that the United States should make it unlawful to ship armaments or other implements of war to a violator of the pact. Such a policy would mean, in other words, that the United States would refuse to aid, to the extent of withholding military supplies, any nation which has set about to promote its national interests by resort to war. The United States, vitally concerned for its own welfare in minimizing any menace to its commerce, can do no less. The same awakened public opinion which gave such overwhelming impetus to the Pact of Paris should give equal thought to the Capper proposal or whatever modification or amplification of it may seem advisable.

Speeding Up Ocean Travel

THE evolution of the modern ocean liner from its crude predecessor has brought startling results in half a century of development, yet the uniformly high attainments in style, with the lavish display of the decorator's art and the degree of comfort and good taste which greet the traveler in public rooms and staterooms alike, has tended to reduce the competitive element among transatlantic steamship lines in so far as that pertains to interior design.

Speed remains as one of the predominant factors in attracting ocean patronage, and the advent of the two new fast German liners, the Bremen and Europa of the North German Lloyd Line, already is focusing the attention of the shipping world upon the possibilities of increasing the speed of present vessels or of building faster ones. No one yet knows precisely what the German vessels are capable of in point of speed. Their prescribed speed was to be 26.5 knots, but it is stated that, actually, they are capable of going much faster than this.

If all the reports emanating from Germany are correct, the new vessels will displace the crossing records of the doughty Mauretania, speed queen of the North Atlantic for a quarter of a century and, in fact, the fastest passenger vessel ever built so far as sustained performance is concerned. It is not to be believed that the German bid will go unchallenged, and, while the Transoceanic Corporation of the United States

now avers that the time is not ripe for its fleet of four-day vessels, other lines are planning to meet the German competition as soon as they learn just what speed the new ships of mystery can attain.

Canada Steps to the Front

WHAT is Canada coming to? is a question that contains no implication of reproach. With each reassembling of Parliament the eyes of the world are drawn to the amazing forward strides of this vigorous young Dominion whose national birth occurred but a brief sixty-one years ago and whose adolescence might be said to have ended with the World War. The full manhood of the Nation was illustrated at the opening of Parliament, when, for the first time, the foot of the throne was graced by the presence of a corps of foreign representatives holding full diplomatic rank, including William Phillips and Jean Knight, ministers plenipotentiary from Washington and Paris, respectively; Shu Tomil, chargé d'affaires of Japan, and Sir William Clark, the first High Commissioner from Great Britain and Northern Ireland. W. L. MacKenzie King, Canada's Prime Minister, standing beside them in his gorgeously braided Windsor uniform, might well have felt a thrill of pride in viewing these results of his direct handiwork in international affairs.

Lord Willingdon, the Governor-General, in his throne speech not only drew attention to such things as these, but also to the country's unexampled business prosperity and growth. "Never in the history of Canada has there been such industrial and commercial expansion as that which has taken place during the past twelve months," he said. New records have been made in the production of agricultural and other basic industries. Commerce has been stimulated by the establishing of trade commissioners at strategic points throughout the world, by the inauguration of a national steamship service between Atlantic ports and the West Indies, and by the extension of branch railway lines to tap the actual and potential wealth of the northern hinterland of Ontario, Manitoba and Saskatchewan.

Already Canada holds fifth place among the nations in its volume of trade, second place in exports and total trade per capita, third place in "favorable trade balance," and first place in "favorable trade balance" per capita. During the last year Canada's trade increased by more than 11 per cent, or \$270,548,000—a sum greater than the country's total trade thirty years ago. Practically every other line of endeavor, in air, in water and on land, tells a similar story. For instance, the output of electric energy almost doubled in 1928, and during the last six years has increased by some 136 per cent. Indeed, Canada appears to have no reasonable limit to its natural resources. Only in the matter of population does there appear to be a deficiency, and the inducements now being held out to prospective settlers should in time remove even this handicap. The Dominion's prosperity is not dependent upon a "boom" and may be expected to expand indefinitely.

The Retailer's Balance Sheet

GRADUALLY there is being realized, perhaps in quarters where sentiment does not always prevail, the important fact that, despite all the talk about the laxness of the law and the indifference of enforcement officers, there are actual and provable benefits flowing from the new order established by national prohibition. The ideal law, it is admitted, is one which is automatically enforceable. Inhibitory statutes arouse, resentment among those in whose behalf and for whose benefit the laws were enacted. No doubt it is true that the vast abstaining population of the United States might have fared reasonably well without taking upon itself the unwelcome and seemingly thankless task of attempting to outlaw a traffic which was imposing unendurable burdens upon its victims and tending to degrade and pauperize its many confirmed addicts.

There was, of course, the economic consideration which took into account the mounting costs of caring for those who, by excessive indulgence, had become public charges, either as inmates of charitable or penal institutions. But it is doubtful if much thought was given to the waste which followed in the wake of the saloon. It had been agreed that a percentage of the wage earner's dollar went to the saloon, but few outside the family of the habitual drinker realized what that percentage was. Perhaps the exact proportion cannot be accurately estimated.

But now comes an affirmative and tolerably dependable calculation of the saving made even with partial enforcement of the prohibition statute. At a recent meeting of the National Retail Dry Goods Association in New York Dr. Paul H. Nystrom, professor of marketing in the School of Business of Columbia University of that city, said that prohibition, with all the arguments pro and con, undoubtedly is diverting not less than \$5,000,000,000 a year, which would normally be expended on alcoholic drinks were it not for prohibition, to other classes of commodities or to savings. Continuing he said:

Place whatever estimate you like on the amount of bootleg liquor sold in this country and I am sure you will admit, as I have been forced to admit, that a return to the liquor consumption of the pre-Volstead days would mean several billions of dollars less business in home furnishings, automobiles, musical instruments, radio, travel, amusements, jewelry, insurance, education, books and magazines.

There is no argument here for either the repeal or modification of the law.

Transition in Jugoslavia

ONE of the chief problems which the new Jugoslav Government has to face is that of the future of the political parties. All the parties have been dissolved, and it is probable that they will all be abolished. Not only are the new laws against them, but King Alexander has publicly criticized the political chiefs with much bitterness.

However, will the people be willing to submit to such a state of affairs? For the moment, to be sure, the masses are pleased at the routing of the old politicians, and they look to the King as a deliverer and champion. But that attitude is not likely to be permanent. Not only will the King be unable to please everybody, but a large

number of people in Jugoslavia will soon find that the abolition of the parties has deprived them of an enjoyable activity.

In Croatia the masses are very much devoted to Raditch's Peasant Party. They consider it one of their most precious social treasures. For them it has been a liberating and elevating agency. In Serbia, also, the Radical Party has been a national institution of tremendous importance. And the Democratic Party, also, has had much influence. Generally speaking, the Serbs are all either Radicals or Democrats. Political competition has furnished the zest and excitement and feeling of importance that sectarian rivalry, games, contests and other agencies supply in the United States.

Now, if these parties are wiped out, how can the people express their loyalties, aspirations, convictions, criticism? What larger whole can they feel a part of? What side can they take? What team can they line up with? What flag can they wave and what banners can they carry? These may be simple things, but they are essential, for the people must have some means of social expression.

In view of this, it seems probable that the present Government may eventually try to found a new party. In any case, the Government party would be a Jugoslav organization composed of solid, substantial elements from all racial groups. When Jugoslavia returns to a parliamentary régime, the Government will, of course, have to rely on some such political backing. A party of this nature will be essential. How it can be formed is certainly one of the most serious questions that the new régime is facing.

"Improving" Figaro

A DECIDED flutter in Boston's musical and dramatic circles, when the visiting Chicago Opera Company presented Mozart's old-time "Figaro" according to the latest style in modernist settings, illustrates the increasing difficulty experienced by those producers who seek to offer earlier works in a manner pleasing to an audience of today. While many Bostonians obviously approved the innovation, others who took their seats expecting to gaze serenely upon the familiar ornate paneling of rococo salons of the ancient régime were exquisitely disturbed when they beheld their Figaro and Cherubino pirouetting among geometrical color masses of fantastic design, entering doors with undulating jambs and sitting on fauteuils that might have been high-colored propositions of Euclid. And the fact that the musical side of the opera was performed according to the best classic traditions probably seemed to accentuate the incongruity of the mise en scène.

That an operatic production should offend the artistic susceptibilities of any section of its auditors is a matter for serious consideration. At the same time the opera management will not be grudged some sympathy when the seriousness of its problem—which pervades in a degree almost every form of art—is fully understood. The art of one generation naturally does not appeal spontaneously to the taste of another. But the generation of today has immeasurably widened the breach between itself and its predecessors by the habits of quick thought and quick action acquired in the sudden development of the machine age. It has raised itself to a high-speed plane with which the leisurely, coach-horse tempo of Louis XVI's day, with its music, its discourse and preoccupations all in keeping, has little in common. To ears accustomed by radio and other devices to hear the choice excerpts from composers in rapid, concentrated selection, and to eyes habitually regaled with quick-moving, quick-changing stage spectacles, a piece that roused the people of Prague to a ferment in 1786 is liable to seem slow and lacking in point. What wonder, then, that producers, anxious to offer the best of another age, yet uncertain of its drawing power, try a partial modernizing of the work! The result from the point of view of the box office is presumably successful. But artistically the venture must be made at a considerable sacrifice, for there is a natural "harmony" about a work of art, which is destroyed when the work is presented in a mood foreign to that in which it was originally conceived.

Eventually, no doubt, the problem will be solved in the only way calculated to safeguard the best in art. An opera organization will allot the main part of its repertory to works suited to modern taste, at the same time including occasionally old-time masterpieces, produced in a manner entirely in harmony with their age, which will appeal to those who find artistic enjoyment in leaving the present high-pressure plane to live for the moment in the restful mood of another time.

Random Ramblings

Maryland, figuring on \$50,000 a year for two years for the advertising of its attractions, apparently believes in a measure to make "Maryland, My Maryland," everybody's Maryland.

Speaking of the precise definition of what constitutes a few, the man at the next desk says that a few of some things are altogether too many.

Is there any significance in the announcement that the United States Government is to stop issuing the present sized dollar bills April 1?

Mr. Hoover is a man of many degrees, but that from the electoral college is one that can be conferred by no other institution.

One reason for the growing popularity for the five-day week for workers is said to be that it gives employers time for their golf.

According to latest reports, the spark plug is slowly but surely driving the horse from American farms.

A researcher says that radiocasting has added 500 words to the language. "Radiocasting" is one of them.

President Coolidge will drop the responsibilities of state in just about time to whittle willow whistles.

Would you call that merger of five flying schools a flock of schools, a covey, a raft or a nay?

The United States Cabinet—Its Future

AS THE United States has grown in population and in prosperity the calls upon the National Government have become greater, with the result that there have been gradual additions to the President's Cabinet. Today it has reached the figure of ten. How long that total will stand is a question.

When the Department of the Interior was established in 1849 it appeared that, after a long period of development, the Cabinet, with seven members, had reached maturity. Indeed, it seemed probable for a time that this number would be final, for it remained unchanged forty years. At the end of that time the Department of Agriculture was established, and in 1903 the proponents of a Department of Commerce and the advocates of a Secretary of Labor were rewarded by establishment of the Department of Commerce and Labor. Further reorganization in 1913, when the Department of Labor was constituted, brought the Cabinet to its present size.

Every Congress sees the introduction of bills for new departments. Advocates of a Department of Public Works hold the hope that President-elect Hoover, as an engineer, will favor the transfer of the major activities of the Department of the Interior, along with other scattered bureaus, to the new department proposed by this group.

If this is done, ask friends of a Department of Education, will it not be advisable to elevate the Bureau of Education to an independent department? Others advocate a Welfare Department, and this interest was joined with education in the reorganization program considered under President Harding. Similarly, a Department of Education and Relief has been endorsed by the Republican platform of 1924 and recommended by President Coolidge in his annual message to Congress in December, 1927. That health, too, should have more attention at Washington, is argued by those who favor a Department of Health or the combination of this interest in a Department of Welfare, or a Department of Education.

Within recent years aviation has made such strides that it is demanding much attention at Washington. Activities in its behalf, however, are divided between the Departments of War, Navy and Commerce. Many people favor establishment of a Department of Aviation, while others advocate reorganization of existing departments to combine War, Navy and Aviation in one department.

Speaking of governmental reorganization in his acceptance speech, President-elect Hoover pointed out the inconsistency of government policies and the duplication of governmental activities through the "scattering of functions and the great confusion of responsibility in our

federal organization." He specified that there are "fourteen different bureaus or agencies engaged in public works" and "eight different bureaus and agencies charged with conservation of our natural resources." As a remedy, he offered the following:

Our Republican Presidents have repeatedly recommended to Congress that it would not only greatly reduce expenses of business in their contacts with government, but the great reduction would be in government expenditure. The more consistent and continued national policies could be developed if we could secure the grouping of these agencies devoted to one major purpose under single responsibility and authority. I have had the good fortune to be able to carry out such reorganization. The results in respect of the Department of Commerce are justified. Its expansion to other departments, and I should consider it an obligation to enlist the support of Congress to effect it.

In the light of that pledge, and considering the President-elect's past record, there can be little doubt that reorganization of the executive departments of the Government will be undertaken in the next Administration. Just what changes will be made in the Cabinet remains to be seen.

In the past, new Cabinet offices have come into being only after long discussion. The sole exceptions have been the Departments of State, War and Treasury, and these had already been in existence under the Continental Congress for some time before the Constitution was adopted. Before the Department of the Navy was added in 1798 there had been heated arguments for and against its establishment. The movement was opposed on political grounds as being Federalist. It was in disfavor with the southern agriculturists, while commercial New England supported it.

A Navy Department had been considered by many people as unnecessary and only an added expense for the Government. The same argument was raised against a Home Department, which had been discussed from the first Congress on. Debate on this question went on intermittently for sixty years before the Department of Welfare was finally established.

The Department of Agriculture remained an independent office, or bureau, without Cabinet representation, for twenty-seven years before it was elevated to the rank of an executive department.

New departments, it is apparent, have not come into being over night. Whether any of the forces now advocating additions to the Cabinet will succeed in the coming Administration, or will have their demands met by general reorganization of the executive departments, is a question that only the future can answer.

G. S.

The King and I Go to New Orleans

ABRIGHT, cold air is embracing the little living trees in the boxes outside my windows, here in Boston. Inside, flames go crackling up the chimney. But what I see is painted paper-mâché flames, leaping from a pit's mouth; painted snow on paper-mâché trees; while in the forest and through the fire, masked men, gorgeously apparelled, dance, blowing kisses, tossing kettles to the throngs through which their pageant passes.

It is the twelfth day of February—only that, here in New England; but in New Orleans, where my thoughts have swept me, it is Mardi Gras, and Rex, King of the Carnival, has come.

The city is decked with green and gold and purple—the royal colors, flaunting in banner, festooned in lights. The streets are crowded with maskers, making merry in the King's honor, and with as many more who go as gaily, if unmasked.

Buy your Carnival papers here. Wrapped and stamped ready for mailing!

Buy your Carnival papers here. Wrapped and stamped ready for mailing!

The words ring loud above the laughter, making a little song, epitome of efficiency. One buys, one accepts the pen, offered by a passing stranger, one scrawls an address, so that a friend afar may share the fun, and one glances at the papers that are not yet wrapped and stamped ready for mailing—gay with colored pictures of the pageant soon to come.

A blare of music, a clatter of hoofs, the crowd recedes, as a line of policemen passes, their mounts stepping high, as though knowing they precede a king. The tide of humanity flows on through the street. The knight who now rides by looks only to laugh, to greet some friend he has sighted through the eye-slits of his mask and then the royal car approaches drawn by four animals—yon know they are mules if you know anything about the kind of ears mules wear, and the angle at which they can lay them, speaking volumes, even through the broad holes of the cloth that covers them. But they are held, this day, to good behavior, by the cloaked and hooded men who holds their halters.

Thus comes Rex, seated on the throne of his wheeled chariot, that may be on clouds, star-set, or under the crest of a wide, up-swelling wave; the setting may be between the wings of Pegasus or the columns of a temple on the Nile, but whatever the subject, from the costume of the first outrider to the rounded end of the last vanishing float, every detail speaks of scholarly research, artistic insight, patient craftsmanship and, in nodding flower, poised bird, waving banner, there is lightness and grace incredible.

So the pageant of the king goes by, gleaming in the noonday sun, or in the evening reflecting the light of torches, borne by cloaked and hooded men.